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PRAVDA SEES U.S. MANEUVERING ON SPACE ARMS TALKS

PM051036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 4 July: "Space Must Remain Peaceful"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government's proposal to begin urgent talks on a package of questions, whose resolution would ensure the prevention of the militarization of space, is eliciting a big response in the world. Eminent politicians and public figures and press organs in various countries regard it as confirmation that the USSR's foreign policy course has been and will be aimed at limiting the arms race, achieving disarmament, removing the threat of war, and strengthening peace.

The Soviet proposal remains at the center of attention in the United States. After some confusion concerning the Soviet Union's recent statements relating to the U.S. Administration's reply to the proposal to begin talks on the question of preventing the militarization of space, the White House is continuing to maneuver. On the one hand, as American newspapers point out, official press spokesmen are playing "a game of readiness for talks with the Soviet Union.

The White House press secretary, in particular, spoke in these terms at a news conference, declaring that a U.S. delegation will travel to Vienna in September to discuss questions connected with the banning of arms in space. On the other hand, he continued to insist that at those talks the United States will, for its part, raise the question of resuming the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles and strategic arms.

Covering up this stand of linking one issue with another -- a stand which, as is known, was rejected by the Soviet Union and, regarding which, the reason was stated why the Soviet Union cannot consent to this -- the White House spokesman declares that the American proposals are not a condition for holding a meeting with the Soviet Union's delegation. We will go there, but we will discuss what we want -- this is the leitmotiv of the statements by White House spokesmen.

In order not to give the press an opportunity to widen the framework of this question and continue throwing light on the real intentions of Reagan's position, White House spokesmen declare that further talks on organizing the meeting will be conducted through diplomatic channels. One American newspaper bluntly wrote: "A word game is continuing behind which no real desire to begin talks on space can be seen."

A statement by W. Mondale, who is seeking the nomination for the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, is of interest. Addressing the convention of the National Education Association in Minneapolis, W. Mondale stated the following: "In my opinion, the Soviet proposal is a positive move. I would accept it." Here he repeated his well-known proposal for a parallel moratorium on space arms. W. Mondale said that the desire to really achieve arms control, and "not posing before and playing up to cameras and television cameras -- which is what distinguishes Reagan -- must be regarded as of paramount importance." He urged the U.S. President to begin immediate talks with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Soviet proposals.

U.S. SPOKESMEN'S NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS HIT

LD031652 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] The world press continues to comment on the latest statement by the Soviet Government, assessing the Soviet Union's proposal to the U.S. Government to hold specific talks on the complex of questions to avert the militarization of outer space as a step of exclusive importance.

News conferences in the White House and U.S. State Department were effectively devoted to the Soviet proposal, and from the reports coming in about these news conferences today it is clear that Washington has been alarmed by the broad criticism of the United States abroad for its negative position, and is trying to create the appearance of readiness for talks with the Soviet Union.

At the same time, as was announced by the White House spokesman, the United States once more intends to include in discussion of the demilitarization of outer space the question of strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear facilities, talks that Washington, as you know, deliberately deadlocked. At the press conference one journalist pointed out to the White House spokesman that during discussion of the holding or resumption of other talks the administration had not laid down any preconditions, as it did in the case of space weapons. Well, the spokesman evaded answering that question, and at the same time in his answers to numerous questions from journalists on the Soviet proposal directed against the militarization of outer space, the State Department spokesman also limited himself to a repetition of Washington's previous statements.

In this connection one journalist drew the attention of the press conference participants to the fact that the U.S. President and his entourage have recently preferred to make loud statements on various aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, and that this may be connected with preelection considerations.

MATVEYEV ASSESSES U.S. STAND ON TALKS OFFER

LD031754 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- On June 30 the office of the White House press secretary circulated on behalf of the United States Government a statement concerning the Soviet Government's proposal to open Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space, the IZVESTIYA political commentator Vikentiy Matveyev writes today. As the first condition, which is set by Washington, it is said that questions concerning both medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms should be discussed simultaneously with space weapons. Is not the USSR's position on this problem known to the United States Government? - the commentator queries. It is excellently known. The Pershing-2's and cruise missiles that are being deployed and made operational in Western Europe blocked the Geneva talks. That this would happen the USSR has said before the deployment of these missiles was started. And when the first Pershing-2's and cruise missile appeared in Western Europe and our country drew logical conclusions from the obtaining situation. What has changed now? Nothing. The programme of deploying American first-strike weapons is being carried out further.

While being responsible for the impasse in this field the Reagan administration, as we see, intends also to block talks designed to demilitarise outer space by setting forth the above-mentioned "preliminary condition", Vikentiy Matveyev stresses.

In addition to this, in the already mentioned White House statement the very talks are perceived as something very vague and distant. It is proposed to discuss and to try to reach agreement on real approaches to the talks. In other words, it is proposed to discuss not the problem in its essence but only the possibility of an agreement concerning the possibility of talks.

In March of this year, the commentator continues, in his report to Congress the United States President tried to explain his refusal to reach an all-embracing agreement on the prohibition of anti-satellite weapons by references to "difficulties of verifying" the fulfilment of such an agreement.

The matter, of course, is not verification, Vikentiy Matveyev notes. The existing national means make it possible to reliably verify a freeze on testings of anti-satellite weapons. As to the observance of a moratorium on such orbital-action weapons, control could be ensured by the means of tracking space objects in the possession of the sides. To control other systems use could be made also of additional electronic facilities of the United States and the USSR deployed on land, in the world ocean and it outer space. In short there are real possibilities of ensuring an effective ban on strike means of warfare in outer space and also from there against targets on the surface of the planet.

It is not for the first year already that Washington is pursuing a course of trying to break up the existing balance of military forces by spreading the arms race to outer space, the commentator writes. In 1979 the United States interrupted the talks on anti-satellite weapons. In June, 1982 the United States announced the creation of a Space Command.

As it was stated recently by President Reagan in an interview before his trip to Western Europe, he hopes that in the American-imposed acceleration of the race in the production of the latest types of weapons the USSR will not be able to keep pace with the United States and, consequently the United States will be able to achieve "superiority in the military field".

Such is the case. It cannot be concealed by any verbal or other maneouvres on the part of Washington, Vikentiy Matveyev stresses. The near future will show whether it will be possible or not to make the Government of the United States heed the expectations and demands of the world community -- reliably to block the road of the arms race to space in order to facilitate the solution of the disarmament problem in its entire complex.

RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TO ARMS TALKS DEMANDED

PM041637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[A. Sitnikov article: "For a Clear Sky"]

[Text] The Soviet Government statement on the need to take urgent measures to prevent the militarization of space has met with a positive response around the world. The Soviet Government proposed to the U.S. Administration that talks be started on this question and that, in order to create favorable conditions for reaching agreement and for taking practical steps right away on preventing a space arms race, a reciprocal moratorium be imposed on the testing and deployment of such arms from the date the talks open.

The American Administration has broken all records for propaganda dexterity in the attempt to prove the unprovable -- the "expediency" of placing weapons in space. This involves the creation and deployment in near-earth orbit of combat space systems designed to deliver strikes against targets in space and on the ground.

A special presidential directive of July 1982 noted the U.S. strategic aims in the militarization of space. It laid particular emphasis on speeding up the development and production of weapons designed to destroy and disable satellites, and the scientific research and scientific-technical developments were geared to aggressive aims.

Under Washington's military-space programs the new ASAT antisatellite system (based on the F-15 fighter and a two-stage missile with a homing warhead) is being created at an accelerated pace. Since the start of this year this new antisatellite complex has been undergoing trials which were to include the test-destruction of a target in space. The system is to be ready by 1987. Last spring the White House sent a message to Congress reaffirming, under cover of peace-making rhetoric, the U.S. intention to accelerate the creation and deployment of antisatellite weapons.

The program for creating a large-scale, echeloned ABM system using space-based elements, announced by the U.S. President in March 1983, is also aimed at transferring the arms race into space. Various types of sophisticated means of destruction are being developed to equip the hundreds, if not thousands of space apparatuses that will have to be placed in near-earth orbit as the space echelon of this ABM system. An important role in testing them under space conditions is assigned to the shuttle-type ferry craft. It is planned to aim laser, ray [puchkovyye], and other types of weapons from space not by any means just at ICBM's in flight but also at other targets both in space, in the air, and on the ground. It was with unconcealed boasting that the Pentagon announced the experiment recently as part of the program for creating an ABM system including space-based elements, during which an ICBM was intercepted in flight over the Pacific.

According to American estimates, the creation even of by no means the most "solid" space ABM system will cost several hundred billion dollars. Washington is seeking tens of billions of dollars in the next few years alone for developing ABM weapon components.

All this is being presented as an "act of humanity" intended to protect Americans from nuclear weapons and create over America a laser "umbrella" impervious to missiles. The talk about these being weapons for some kind of fantastic "star wars" and for supposedly hitting unmanned satellites are merely designed to conceal the obvious truth that space weapons of any type are intended for waging nuclear war on the ground.

American scientists and experts and their colleagues from the other Western countries rightly question the possibility of creating an "impenetrable" ABM system. They point to the inevitability of the appearance of other nuclear facilities from which it will be impossible to shelter behind the planned ABM system. But the Pentagon strategists have their own logic. What they are hoping for is impunity; they are hoping that it will be possible to avoid retaliation for a nuclear attack.

The illusory nature of these hopes is self-evident. However, the plans, full of a spirit of adventurism, for creating ABM armaments, compounded by the tenets of the doctrine of the "permissibility" of unleashing nuclear war, pose a serious threat to the cause of peace. What guarantees are there that such irresponsible figures will not be tempted to reach out for the fateful buttons?

What can be discerned behind the plans for creating ABM systems is the intrigues of those forces in Washington that are undermining the termless treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems (1972). This treaty prohibits the creation of full-scale ABM systems and also the creation, testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components. In signing it the sides recognized the existence of a link between offensive and defensive strategic armaments. The attempts to break this link are aimed at removing the brakes on the strategic arms race.

Nor can any defensive "arguments" and peace-loving rhetoric justify the plans that the United States is implementing for the militarization of space via the creation of various kinds of antisatellite systems. The report recently submitted to the U.S. Congress by the White House makes attempts to prove that the deployment of antisatellite weapons is necessary in order to counter the threat that Soviet satellites allegedly pose. However, the truth is that the destruction of satellites is designed to make the victim of an upcoming nuclear attack "blind" and "deaf" and to weaken his capacity to resist. American strategists regard a strike against satellites as the prelude to the massive use of nuclear weapons. How is the other side supposed to react in the event of an attack on its satellites in view of the increasing importance of satellite systems as an important element in means of warning of a nuclear attack? That question is by no means an idle one.

The deployment of antisatellite weapons would seriously weaken the stability of the strategic situation and would intensify the threat of a sudden attack or of a conflict emerging as a result of an accident or miscalculation. Confidence in relations among nuclear states would be weakened still further. The risk of the outbreak of nuclear war, especially in conflict situation, would be increased still further.

Our country is resolutely opposed to competing in a race in any type of arms, including space weapons. But in the prevailing situation the Soviet leadership has given a clear warning that, faced with a threat from space, the USSR will be forced to take measures to properly safeguard its security. Nobody should have any doubts on that score.

The plans for cranking up the arms race in space are causing increasingly appreciable concern not only among U.S. scientists and sober-minded politicians but also many broad sections of the public. Reflecting these sentiments, last spring a large group of American scientists and public figures appealed to the USSR and U.S. Governments to come to an agreement on banning space weapons. Unlike Washington, Moscow replied positively to this appeal. Recently the Union of Concerned Scientists -- an influential U.S. scientific organization uniting, in particular, nuclear energy, space, and strategic arms specialists -- sharply criticized the program for a large-scale ABM system as not corresponding to the security interests of the United States itself and contravening its treaty obligations.

Increasingly serious concern about Washington's space programs is being shown in the other Western countries too. They cannot fail to realize that the U.S. desire to create a space ABM umbrella for America and to cram space with combat systems confirms for the umpteenth time that Washington has not renounced the idea of turning West Europe into a "limited" nuclear conflict theater and Europeans into nuclear hostages. This was attested by the French delegation's intervention at the Disarmament Conference, in which France proposed making efforts on an international scale to limit antisatellite and ABM systems.

The Soviet Union has put great efforts into preventing the plans for spreading the arms race to space from becoming a reality. In 1981 it proposed a ban on putting any type of weapon into space. The United States rejected talks on that question.

The USSR has proposed concluding a treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. The elaboration of such a document would result in the creation of an international practice of non-use of force in or from space ensured by material guarantees of its observance. The treaty would ban the testing and deployment in space of any space-based weapons for attacking targets on the ground, in the air, or in space. It would ban the creation of new antisatellite systems and would stipulate the destruction of weapons of that kind already existing.

In order to facilitate reaching agreement, the USSR unilaterally announced a moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space as long as other states act in the same manner. This moratorium remains in force. At the same time, for all its usefulness the Soviet Union regards a moratorium as merely the first step toward a total ban on antisatellite weapons, including the scrapping of those systems already in existence.

Our country also submitted the proposal that the commitment not to transfer the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including space, should be one of the norms by which all nuclear powers ought to be guided in their policy.

The Soviet initiatives met with broad support in the United Nations. A 38th UN General Assembly Session decision, adopted by 147 states (only the United States voted against it), instructed the Geneva Disarmament Conference to immediately set about elaborating an agreement on preventing the militarization of space. But the United States again brushed aside the Soviet proposals and refused to hold talks. The Washington administration is doing all it can to prevent progress toward the banning of space weapons. In doing so Washington is resorting to hackneyed reservations about the "difficulties" of reaching an agreement on preventing the militarization of space and the "impossibility" of verifying limitations in the sphere of space armaments. The sole purpose of this is to conceal its reluctance to solve the problem in a practical way or even to discuss it seriously.

This is also confirmed by the U.S. Administration's negative response to the concrete proposal put forward in the Soviet Government statement about beginning talks in Vienna this September on preventing the militarization of space. Washington's frivolous and unconstructive attitude to the new Soviet initiative is indicated by the fact that the U.S. side has attempted to put forward absurd preliminary conditions for talks on a problem which the United States should be just as interested as the USSR in solving and which is of vital importance to all states and peoples. But time does not stand still.

"One would like," K.U. Chernenko said recently, "to stress once again: An understanding must be reached on these questions without delay, before the space weapons are deployed and before there is a spurt in the space arms race with unpredictable consequences. Tomorrow may be too late."

Therefore, the Soviet Union is proposing a radical approach to the solution of the problem of preventing the militarization of space. This approach envisages material measures covering the prohibition and liquidation of the entire class of armaments -- space strike weapons, including space-based antisatellite and ABM systems and any land-, air-, or sea-based weapons designed to destroy targets in space. This makes it possible to ensure reliable verification of the observance of the sides' commitments under the agreement.

The USSR believes that the talks must begin without any conditions or reservations.

The threat of the militarization of space affects the vital interests of all peoples. The Soviet Union wants the policy geared to reliably protecting space against weapons deployment to become a compulsory norm of states' behavior and a generally acknowledged international commitment.

The world public demands that the U.S. Administration adopt an earnest and responsible attitude to the Soviet Government's proposal on holding talks aimed at preventing the militarization of space. This proposal remains in force. It is now up to Washington.

REAGAN SHOWS DISINTEREST IN ARMS CONTROL

LD031202 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Reagan administration has given a negative reply to a Soviet proposal to start talks in September to prevent the militarization of outer space.

In its statement on Friday the Soviet Government urged the United States to start talks on banning antisatellite weapons. However, this was only part of a broad Soviet offer which dealt with an entire class of weapons, both space-based antisatellite and anti-missile arms and also ground-, sea-, and air-launched weapons meant to destroy space targets. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, such talks should prevent a fresh round of the arms race. This country has proposed a moratorium by both sides on the testing and deployment of such weapons once the Soviet-American talks began.

In its response to the Soviet initiative, the Reagan administration linked it to the resumption of the Geneva talks on both nuclear arms in Europe and strategic weapons, which amounts to a precondition. By lumping together space weapons of the two sets of talks on nuclear arms in Geneva, the Reagan administration has sounded the death knell to the space weapon talks, as one Western diplomat put it.

The Soviet Union and the United States have had a number of separate sets of talks in the past on various military problems. The two countries have discussed chemical weapons separately from, say, underground nuclear explosions. The latter never overlapped with the military activities in the Indian Ocean, and so on. Even in Geneva the two nations had separate delegations discussing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic weapons. So there is nothing unusual in having military problems split into separate sets of talks.

The United States is about to start testing an antisatellite weapon system this fall. Therefore, it does not want to accept the Soviet offer. The Reagan administration has earmarked close to $30 billion for research and development in the field of space-based arms. The funds are to back up President Reagan's program of creating an antiballistic missile defense announced on 23 March 1983.

The Geneva talks on both nuclear arms in Europe and strategic weapons were made impossible after the United States began to deploy its first-strike cruise and Pershing II missiles there. By linking something that is totally unacceptable to this country, to banning an arms race in outer space, the Reagan administration has once again shown it is not interested in arms control.

FOREIGN MEDIA COMMENT ON SPACE WEAPONS PROPOSALS

PM031456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Excerpt] 2 Jul -- The world public has seen as exceptionally important for the cause of peace and the peoples' security the Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Administration that Soviet-American talks be started at special delegation level on preventing the militarization of space and establishing on a reciprocal basis moratoriums on the testing and deployment of space armaments from the date that the talks open. Commenting on the Soviet Government statement, as well as the TASS statement on this question, the foreign press also notes that the United States is avoiding serious talks on this score while seeking to leave itself a free hand to implement programs aimed at transforming space into a bridgehead for aggression and a source of threat to mankind.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes, is drawing attention most insistently to the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of space and is proposing practical measures to avert an arms race in space. It appeals for everything possible to be done to secure peace in space for mankind. At the same time Washington is failing to adopt a serious stance on these most serious questions, is trying to avoid examining the heart of the problem, and is putting forward preconditions, having flagrantly replaced the subject of the talks with other questions.

Washington is blocking the space weapons talks proposed by the Soviet Union, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) stresses. It has given a completely unsatisfactory, negative response to the Soviet Government statement.

The Soviet Government has put forward a new and exceptionally important proposal to begin Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space in Vienna this September, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes. The comprehensive Soviet peace initiative, which envisages preventing the siting of any kinds of arms in space, is necessary now because the United States has begun implementing the program of space militarization previously announced by President Reagan. Poland fully supports the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear arms race in space.

Bulgaria's NARODNA ARMIYA comments on the new Soviet peace initiative stressing its great significance, under the headline "What Is Needed Is Serious Dialogue and Not Clamorous Phrases." It is a question of preventing the militarization of space, the newspaper writes, otherwise the arms race will get completely out of control, with all the ensuing irreparable consequences. Unfortunately, the American response, albeit swift, was negative. The Reagan administration's new insinuations have been convincingly exposed by the TASS statement.

The Soviet Government statement and the TASS statement following Washington's reaction have provoked enormous interest and extensive commentary in the United States. Moscow, NBC notes, is emphasizing that the U.S. desire to link the talks on preventing an arms race in space with problems of nuclear armaments constitutes a negative response by the administration.

The Soviet Union, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, has stated that it firmly rejects the attempt to put forward preconditions for talks on space weapons systems and to discuss simultaneously with space weapons questions issues concerning both medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms, on which, as the Soviet Union points out, talks were deliberately broken off by the United States. In the newspaper's opinion, relations with the Soviet Union raise awkward questions for the Reagan administration. As the newspaper observes, the President says that he favors genuine talks in order to establish arms control and wishes to achieve this together with the Soviet leaders. However, the newspaper points out, the question of the President's sincerity arises. The question arises whether he knows how to carry out his intentions and whether he has available to him people who want and are capable of conducting the complex process of talks on establishing arms control? The newspaper answers these questions in the negative, observing that the "present administration abounds with supporters of a hard line" who "see no need at all to pursue a conciliatory policy."

As THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, the Soviet Union points out that the proposal to begin Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space in September remains in force. At the same time it considers Washington's response to the Soviet proposal to be negative. Moscow points out that the statement hastily issued in Washington attempts to avoid examining the heart of the problem.

BOROVIK: U.S. NOT INTERESTED IN SPACE ARMS TALKS

PM031538 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Borovik commentary: "Don't Turn the Stars Into a Target"]

[Text] In his much-publicized speech which has gone down in the history of militarism as the "'Star Wars' speech," President Reagan spoke of some impenetrable shield over the United States which would safeguard it 100 percent from Soviet ballistic missiles. The speech was delivered more than a year ago. However, the arguments about antimissile (ABM) defense have not gone away.

First, the question of the reliability and effectiveness of an ABM defense, whose creation, according to certain assessments, will cost the American taxpayer roughly a trillion dollars, remains open. Scientists whose knowledge of "star wars" comes not from the movies but from research assert that an "absolute ABM defense" is today not technically feasible. The only person who succeeded in implementing this idea was...Munchausen. In one of his stories the baron describes in detail how during the siege of Gibraltar he was able to destroy an enemy battery by aiming his cannon at a ball heading straight for him and knocking the cannonball back whence it came...

The opponents of ABM defenses claim that the development of space weapons will have a diametrically opposed effect to the one that Washington is expatiating about. Instead of guaranteeing reliable defense and security, space weapons will be a major destabilizing factor in the current, already sufficiently precarious military-strategic situation.

The development of space weapons systems will initiate a new round of the arms race in near-earth space.

Finally, the U.S. plans to deploy antisatellite weapons in space contravene the Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting ABM defense systems and the 1972 interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Incidentally it was then tacitly recognized as a result of prolonged arguments about ABM defenses that the military doctrine of so-called "guaranteed mutual destruction" forms the foundation of international security at the contemporary stage. Of course, this doctrine is not an ideal but it is thanks to it that the world has gone 40 years without any world wars. In criticizing it and developing wild plans for creating an "absolute ABM defense," Reagan is leading the world down a nuclear blind alley.

At the same time the U.S. side is trying to use monitoring difficulties to justify the impossibility of holding talks on preventing the militarization of space. These arguments do not stand up to criticism. The U.S. Government imagines a system capable of simultaneously monitoring the movements of electronic means of penetration, warheads and thousands of decoys. If the President considers that possible, how can he assert that no observation system capable of monitoring tests of certain antisatellite weapons systems should be put into space?!

Meanwhile, hiding behind long tirades about its "desire for peace," Washington is proceeding with preparations for "star wars."

It is as if the George Lucas smash hits "Star Wars," "The Empire Strikes Back," and "Return of the Jedi," which took America by storm, did not bypass U.S. President Reagan and gave him some ideas for a real "star war."

The Pentagon's "high frontier" plan envisages the creation of several satellites in space, each of which, the press claims, will carry between 40 and 50 missiles. Laser, particle beam, and other new types of weapons for an ABM system are being developed at an accelerated pace. Of the 311 flights by the four space shuttles -- Columbia, Challenger, Discovery, and Atlantis -- that are planned through 1994, 113 have been set aside wholly for the Defense Department.

In no way do the facts tally with the words of peace uttered by the U.S. Administration.

..The Air and Space Museum is situated not far from the White House in Washington. Its halls are always packed with tourists. A large-scale exhibition unfolds the fantastic story of man's flight into the depths of space before the visitors. There are always a lot of people beside Apollo and Soyuz, locked in an eternal "handshake."

Standing among the museum exhibits and glimpsing through enormous windows the dome of the Capitol as it disappears in the evening haze, a dome under which the Senate has just approved virtually the entire amount of appropriations requested by the White House for conducting research into the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements -- around $1.8 billion in 1985 -- you vividly imagine how fruitful USSR-U.S. cooperation could be in the peaceful use of space. However, the other day the U.S. Administration demonstrated for the umpteenth time that it is not interested in ending the arms race. This is what its negative response to the Soviet Government's statement on questions of preventing the militarization of space points to.

The alacrity with which Washington published its official response, putting forward the prerequisite of simultaneously discussing questions linked with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms along with space weapons, bespeaks the White House's desire to avoid discussing the crux of the problem in any way.

Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, a candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, severely critized the Reagan administration's reaction to the Soviet proposal. Mondale called on Reagan to stop "playing to the gallery," to announce a temporary moratorium on the testing and deployment of all types of space weapons, and to "start talks aimed at reaching a long-term agreement which would put an end to the trend toward using space for military purposes."

Once again it is up to the American side to reply.

OLENICHEV: CONCRETE DEEDS NEEDED FROM WEST

LD041343 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Soviet-British talks have ended in Moscow between the Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Geoffrey Howe. On the 3rd July the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko received the British minister. These talks have shown that the Soviet Union keeps following a line of principles in foreign policy, writes our commentator Viktor Olenichev.

The Soviet Union does not avoid contacts and tries to use any chance to improve the international situation. It proceeds from the assumption that the world situation is now dangerous. The reason for that lies in the desire of the United States to break down the current military equilibrium and to gain superiority in order to dictate terms to other countries, the more so that there is a sort of cult of terrorism in all its displays in the policies of the United States Administration. [sentence as heard]

That has been shown and is being shown in Lebanon, Grenada, in the attitude to Nicaragua, in El Salvador -- that is, in various parts of the world.

Not simply efforts, but special efforts have to be made to change the situation. Concrete steps are needed to ease tension. The most acute problem today is the continued stockpiling of nuclear weapons, which creates a highly explosive situation. The situation has deteriorated with the appearance of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Besides that, the United States intends to station such weapons in Asia too. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has always shown a willingness for talks to reduce nuclear armaments along the principle of equality and equal security. It followed this line at the Geneva talks which Washington disrupted. The USSR is ready for a dialogue now too on this pressing problem. The path to the dialogue lies in halting the deployment of American missiles in Europe and through taking steps to pull out the missiles that have already been installed.

An extremely important Soviet proposal has been made to the United States to start talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. The USSR favors a concrete discussion and an agreement in this area. That will meet the interests of all people on earth. Outer space must be placed at the service of peace and for the good of man, regardless of where people live -- in the East or in the West, in the South or in the North. That is the Soviet viewpoint.

Attention was drawn at the talks in Moscow also to other initiatives by the Soviet Union and its allies. It will be of help in eliminating the war threat to conclude, for example, a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force. The idea is not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons and military force in general. It is now up to the West to respond. The United States and other NATO countries must reaffirm with concrete deeds their share of responsibility for the destinies of the world. There is no other path. It is possible to break the vicious circle of the arms race and give up war as a means of solving differences only with the help of real steps.

LEVONOV: DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MARKING TIME

PM050957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[V. Levonov article: "Blockers; On the Talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] In the present-day international situation characterized by an arms race whose pace is accelerating through the fault of the Washington administration and by the real threat that it will spread to new spheres and get out of control, the role of those international forums on disarmament issues whose activity is continuing despite the intrigues of detente's enemies is increasing. One of these is the Geneva Disarmament Conference, whose annual session has resumed work.

The new name of this organ, which until 1984 was called the Disarmament Committee, reflects more accurately the importance, scale, and urgency of the complex tasks of arms limitation and disarmament. The conference is a very prestigious forum: Representatives of the five nuclear powers and all militarily important states take part in its work, which in itself is a good precondition for holding talks. All the modern world's groups of countries -- socialist, developing, and capitalist -- are represented at the conference on a balanced basis.

The conference agenda covers a wide range of problems: preventing nuclear war, limiting the nuclear arms race, banning tests of nuclear weapons, preventing an arms race in space, banning chemical weapons, and a number of others.

At the conference the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community states, advocates the speediest elaboration of practical arms limitation and disarmament measures. There is not a single question on the agenda on which the Soviet Union has failed to express businesslike views or to submit specific initiatives and working documents. And in formulating its proposals our country takes into account the security interests of all states so as to observe the principle of equality and identical security, on which basis alone it is possible to conduct talks with hope of success.

First and foremost this relates to questions of the prevention of nuclear war and nuclear disarmament, which take priority in modern world politics. The Soviet Union's foreign policy and military doctrine are aimed at not permitting a nuclear war in any form. Averting one must be the main goal and the obligatory norm for the behavior of all the nuclear powers, irrespective of the size of their nuclear potential. Having unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has laid a good foundation for concrete efforts in this sphere. The implementation of the USSR's proposals on freezing nuclear arsenals, instituting a moratorium on nuclear explosions, and elaborating certain norms to regulate relations among the nuclear powers would be of exceptionally great importance in averting a nuclear cataclysm. "The Soviet Union is firmly convinced," the 2 June 1984 Soviet Government statement says, "that it is possible to reduce and subsequently eliminate entirely the danger of war. It has done and will continue to do everything necessary for this. It is ready to cooperate on this matter with all who wish to promote a real reduction in tension and the elimination of the threat of war."

The conference participants are also faced with a number of other documents aimed at curbing the arms race in one of its most dangerous avenues -- that of nuclear weapons. Among these documents are the Soviet draft treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests and the socialist countries' draft on banning neutron weapons.

A whole range of Soviet proposals has been submitted on yet another highly important issue of the day -- preventing the spread of the arms race to space. Resolving the task of preventing the militarization of space brooks no delay and it is necessary to strive for it in the most radical manner until the process has become irreversible. The Soviet Union's initiative has been submitted to the Disarmament Conference. The corresponding Soviet draft treaty on this question was presented to it by resolution of the 38th UN General Assembly session.

Major proposals of a constructive nature are contained in the Soviet Government statement published today which drew attention to the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of space.

Constructive steps have also been taken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on questions such as banning chemical weapons, ensuring the safe development of the nuclear power industry, and banning radiological weapons. They are implementing these efforts in close cooperation with the nonaligned and neutral states, which are also showing sincere interest in the progress of the talks.

Nonetheless, the conference has been marking time now for a number of years. What is the reason for that?

In order to conduct talks aimed at elaborating and implementing constructive decisions a willingness and readiness on the part of one side is not enough. The other side must also steer matters toward resolving the urgent problems and clearing away the obstacles that have built up recently in the way of international dialogue in the sphere of disarmament.

However, Washington, having set its sights on achieving military supremacy and creating a nuclear first-strike potential, is irritated by the very need to hold talks, whose precise aim would be to limit the large-scale military programs it is currently implementing.

Take, for instance, the central question of the day -- preventing nuclear war, limiting the nuclear arms race, and securing nuclear disarmament. The United States and certain NATO states have been blocking talks on this question for years, including at the Disarmament Conference, since they cannot imagine the world without nuclear weapons and without retaining the possibility of using them themselves. The recently-ended NATO Council session in Washington showed yet again that the United States and certain of its allies do not want to resolve the question of limiting and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The United States also opposes the banning of nuclear weapon tests, the elaboration of an international agreement on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states, and progress in talks on other disarmament questions. U.S. diplomacy would resort to any unseemly methods to prevent serious, businesslike talks at the conference. These include imaginary pretexts about the need for "preliminary scrutiny" of absolutely clear questions that have long since been examined at other international forums, the importunate demand to deal only with problems of verification in isolation from disarmament measures, false allegations about the "untimeliness" of examining certain questions concerned with, for instanc averting nuclear war (!), and many other tricks.

Having encountered universal condemnation of their obstruction of the talks, the U.S. ruling circles have recently been resorting to political camouflaging of their position -- including within the framework of the Disarmament Conference. The submission at the conference amid great propaganda clamor of the U.S. document on the question of banning chemical weapons falls into the category of this sort of maneuver. Despite Washington's much-trumpeted statements about its interest in banning chemical weapons, the document circulated at the conference, as many of its participants admit, can only set back the talks that have been going on for many years on this question. Specifically, the point is that the U.S. draft, while scrupulously demanding verification on other states' territories, excludes private U.S. chemical corporations from the sphere of such verification.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference session has resumed work under conditions of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation, the cause of which lies in the subversive course of the current U.S. Administration, which has gambled on a position-of-strength policy from its first days in office. The fruits of that gamble are obvious. In the entire postwar period not a single U.S. Administration has reached the end of its term of office with such lamentable results in the sphere of talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament as the present one. One more obvious fact: In all its more than 20-year history the work of the Disarmament Conference has never been so patently marking time as in recent years. Attempts to achieve comprehensive military and technological superiority over the USSR have led to nothing but an increase in the level of military confrontation, an intensification of the danger of war, and an enormous squandering of mankind's material and intellectual resources.

The Disarmament Conference's negotiating machinery can and must be gotten moving again. This important international forum must carry out the task entrusted to it. In order to do this a mutual will to achieve accords on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security is necessary. The Soviet Union is not lacking this will. "The USSR," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated, "will fully collaborate with all states ready to help through practical deeds in reducing international tension and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world. In other words, with those who will truly be geared not toward preparing for war but toward strengthening the foundations of peace."

ISRAELYAN ON CAUSES OF GENEVA STALEMATE

LD031519 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The overwhelming majority of participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference publicly criticise the stand of the NATO countries, which are blocking discussions on the more important aspects of the limitation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament.

Addressing a plenary meeting today, the Soviet chief delegate Viktor Israelyan, who chairs the conference in July, said that the main cause of a stalemate at the talks is the lack of political will among certain states to end the arms race and their hopes to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The Soviet delegate stressed that real progress in the examination of such burning problems, brooking no delay, on the agenda as the prevention of nuclear war, the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the prevention of the arms race in space, the ending of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons is only possible if there is goodwill and a serious desire to work out practical disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, he said, are consistently working for the early solution of all the problems on the agenda of the Disarmament Conference. The declaration on the maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation approved by the recent economic conference of the CMEA member countries in Moscow the leaders of the member countries stressed that there is no more important task today than the task of safeguarding world peace and averting nuclear catastrophe. [sentence as received] Priority is attached to ending the arms race, to a move towards arms reductions and to the maintenance of military-strategic parity at progressively lower levels.

At that conference, the GDR chief delegate Harald Roze said, the leaders of the CMEA countries confirmed, in particular, their readiness to reach agreement without delay on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests. The speaker contrasted the constructive stand of the Soviet Union, which has always been doing everything it can to give an impetus to talks on these important problems, with the obvious attempts of the USA and other NATO countries to conceal their unwillingness to stop nuclear tests with pointless and non-binding debates.

The group of nonaligned and neutral countries participating in the conference have released as an official document their joint statement voicing deep worry over the conference being deadlocked for such a long time. Lack of any substantial progress on such priority issues as the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the ending of the arms race, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war etc, the document says, looks particularly serious against the background of the deterioration of the international situation, the escalation of the arms race and arms buildup programs, the threat of their being spread to outer space and the growth of military spending, which exerts its effects on the socio-economic situation of all countries, particularly the developing ones.

TRAINING EXERCISES CONTINUE IN GDR, CSSR, POLAND

LD032122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Active combat training operations are continuing at the exercises taking place on the territory of the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and also in the southern part of the Baltic Sea under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR defense minister. The main events of 3 July were the landing of airborne troops and the holding of an encounter battle. The landing of personnel and transfer of combat equipment took place in highly complex weather conditions. The training of the landing troops was highly praised by the USSR defense minister.

Pact Defense Ministers Present

LD032143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The exercises of the members of the USSR Armed Forces, commanded by Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, continue on the territory of the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and also in the southern part of the Baltic Sea. The main event today was the landing of airborne troops and the holding of an encounter battle. The exercises were observed by the ministers of national defense of the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia: Army General Heinz Hoffmann, General Florian Siwicki, and Army General Martin Dzur.

Ustinov Visits GSFG Unit

PM031455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Colonel V. Moroz report: "With the Frontline Soldiers"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is in the area of staff maneuvers involving troops and naval forces from the Soviet Armed Forces on the territory of the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR and in the southern Baltic, visited one of the units from the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov asked questions relating to ensuring the unit' constant combat readiness, the organization of the training process, and the servicemen's service and everyday life. He toured the training base and observe the combat work of the battery commanded by Captain V. Yevroshin. The personnel of the excellent subunit demonstrated their skillful mastery of equipment and weapons and considerably exceeded the set norms. The defense minister highly appraised the battery's accurate and coordinated actions in position.

A warm and cordial talk took place with officers, ensigns, sergeants, and soldiers from the unit. Captain V. Yevroshin, Ensign V. Yerokhin, and Privates A. Andreyev and A. Porov spoke about how the unit has organized a struggle for high standards and efficiency in training, profound mastery of modern combat equipment, and careful utilization of every minute of instruction time. They expressed filial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its concern for the servicemen, spoke of their feeling of pride at being entrusted to serve on the frontline of socialism, and gave assurances that they will fulfill with honor all the tasks set for the exercises and will continue to guard vigilantly the security of the motherland and the other socialist countries and, together with their brothers in arms, will strengthen the readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor.

Remarking on the high political and combat training of the unit's servicemen, the defense minister expressed thanks to the personnel for their vigilance, exemplary execution of their patriotic and international duty, and selfless military labor.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov was accompanied on his visit to the unit by Marshals of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Army General M.M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ON CEMA SUMMIT RESULTS

PM030931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Havana, 30 Jun -- At its latest session the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo stressed the importance of the CEMA countries' Moscow Economic Summit and fully supported the documents adopted at it.

The newspaper GRANMA reports that the Politburo examined and approved the report of the Cuban delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and Cuban permanent representative in CEMA.

As C.R. Rodriguez stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the CEMA countries' economic summit was new confirmation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, which is founded on Marxist-Leninist ideals. This was apparent not only during preparations for the summit but was also fully reflected in the documents adopted at it.

The documents of the Moscow summit showed a desire to ensure the progressive equalization of the economic development levels of all the states comprising the socialist community, the diversification of production, and the industrialization of countries lagging behind in their development. This concept of cooperation is socialism's distinguishing feature, C.R. Rodriguez stated in conclusion.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. ANTI-SOVIETISM, EEC, D'AUBUISSON

PM021451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] With Optimism and Faith

In today's complex international situation, which is being artificially exacerbated by the adventurous course of the aggressive circles of imperialism, people have a special need for the presence of a reliable and stable factor of peace on the planet. They perceive such a factor primarily in the socialist community.

The communist and workers' parties heading the building of socialism and communism draw their strength from the inexhaustible source of Marxism-Leninism and a loyalty to internationalism. Our countries and peoples are united by a common responsibility for the fate of socialism and by a common concern for peace.

A meeting took place last week between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers. The comradely exchange of opinions confirmed the full unanimity of views on the problems discussed. On behalf of the LPRP and the Lao Government and people, K. Phomvihan expressed approval of and support for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and sincere gratitude for the selfless assistance given to Laos. K.U. Chernenko declared that the Soviet Union will continue to aid and assist the LPRP and the Lao people in building a new life.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries bear aloft the banner of peace. It is they that focus mankind's attention on the questions whose solution is of primary importance for the cause of preventing war. A new graphic confirmation of this was provided by the Soviet Government's statement published by PRAVDA yesterday.

The Soviet Government has most insistently drawn attention to the need to take urgent measures to prevent the militarization of outer space. The USSR Government has proposed to the U.S. Government that talks be started on this question and, with a view to creating favorable conditions for reaching an accord, that a reciprocal moratorium be instituted on the testing and deployment of space-based weapons as from the date these talks begin.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is actively supported by the socialist countries and the other peace-loving states and peoples.

The socialist community countries are fully resolved not only to consolidate the successes they have already achieved, but also to accelerate even more the development of the socialist countries' economy. This will be well served by the strategy elaborated by the participants in the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries recently held in Moscow.

The growing economic might of the socialist community states lays a reliable foundation for their consistent peaceful policy.

The strengthening of world socialism's might does not generate delight among its enemies. How can it? After all, we are witnessing the increasingly obvious collapse of the hopes of narrow-minded politicians in the imperialist camp that the West's anti-Soviet and anticommunist circles, by using economic and other levers, will succeed in dictating their will to the socialist countries.

The hope of "exhausting" the socialist states was one of the innermost aspirations of Washington's instigators of the arms race. These calculations are without foundation.

A few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES published a typical article which showed that the U.S. public is increasingly aware of the hopelessness of the present administration's course and of the fact that this course undoubtedly runs contrary to U.S. national interests. The article's author, journalist Anthony Lewis, raised the issue that President Reagan must answer for the role which he personally has played in creating the present hostile atmosphere, with all its inherent threats. "The lesson," Lewis writes, "is that realism is needed. The idea that the Russians can be forced to make concessions with the help of the diplomacy of insults is the purest of illusions. The Soviet Union will not disappear off the face of the earth because we wish it to. It possesses the appropriate nuclear arsenal. It has succeeded in replicating all our achievements in the sphere of new weapons' development in the past, and its political system enables it to allocate the resources necessary to do the same in the future." And he goes on: "The political right wing in our country is inclined to look at any mention of these truths as a sign of softness toward the Soviet Union and a desire to close one's eyes to the Soviet system. The realists, on the other hand, are perfectly aware that talks are not just a pleasant pastime but an enforced necessity, dictated by our own interest in survival, and that they are not a kind of favor granted by us to the Russians."

The truthfulness of this conclusion cannot be denied.

In an Atmosphere of Discord

Eyewitnesses say that a few days ago, while the conference of the heads of state and government from the 10 countries comprising the EEC was taking place in the chateau of Fontainebleau near Paris, the surrounding area was more like the scene of military maneuvers than anything else. A chain of security guards, stationed at intervals of 80 meters, was deployed all along the 65-km highway linking Fontainebleau with Paris. Machineguns were installed around the castle, the sky was patrolled by a large number of combat helicopters, and an antiaircraft missile battery was deployed by the chateau walls.

The point at issue was not just to provide security for the conference participants. It became noticeable a long time ago that the less fruitful the results produced by the meetings of Western powers' leaders, that much more stress was laid on pomp, whose purpose is to give the public the impression that something significant is taking place.

"This stance can be compared with the position of a car driver on a steep, icy curve who feels that his vehicle will skid out of control, but it still holds the road. The end of the curve, however, is not in sight." This is how the French newspaper LIBERATION described the results of the conference of the heads of state and government from the West's seven largest capitalist countries, held in London in June. This appraisal can fully apply to the Fontainebleau meeting.

The very frequency of the meetings of heads of Western states and governments is evidence of the acuteness of the problems the participating countries are trying to resolve. It is well known that the previous EEC summit meeting -- in Athens (last December) and in Brussels (last March) -- ended in complete failure.

The press and influential political circles, especially the opposition parties, have sounded the alarm.

More and more statements have been made to the effect that, since the meetings of Western states' leaders do not in any way help to substantially resolve the tasks facing these countries, these meetings have "lost their meaning," become "disappointing" and been reduced to just "utterances of wonderful words and the holding of banquets." The results of the recent elections to the European Parliament, marked by unprecedented voters' indifference, sounded a clear warning for the ruling parties in West European countries: The voters' faith in the EEC institutions is falling catastrophically.

Under these circumstances the participants in the meeting near Paris opted for doing everything to put off the solution of the "accursed" questions and give the impression of harmony. You cannot get rid of a disease, however, by merely driving it under the surface. The unresolved problems facing the "Ten," primarily the economic and social ones, continue forcefully to announce their presence. And the Western leaders are incapable of finding ways to solve them properly.

Analyzing the results of the Fontainebleau meeting, the Western press notes that although its participants had to agree on a compromise (in settling, for example, the arguments between Britain and the other Common Market members, which have been going on for almost 5 years, about the size of the British financial contribution to the EEC, or in determining the FRG's unilateral subsidies to its agriculture), the agreements reached are temporary and discord will flare up again. The European Community, THE WASHINGTON POST concludes "is bursting at the seams. A new word has been added to Eurojargon: Europessimism."

The present U.S. Administration's policy is the major obstacle in the way of easing the acuteness of the problems perturbing the West Europeans. Striving to improve the U.S. economic situation at all costs prior to the presidential elections, the White House is setting in motion the machinery of offloading the costs of its selfish and egotistic course onto its West European allies. A new action was suddenly announced a few days ago in Washington, and it was described by the West European press as "a slap in the face" for the EEC countries' leaders. Bank interest rates were raised to 13 percent. These "operations" are calculated to draw money out of West Europe in order to cover the unprecedented U.S. national debt generated by the monstrous arms race.

The White House's obstinate course of turning the West European countries into a bridgehead of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles steps up the tension in that part of the continent and renders the position of governments, mindlessly obeying Washington's commandments, even less stable. Some interesting admissions in this connection are contained, for example, in the speech by such a king-sized American militarist as retired General E. Rowny. Speaking a few days ago at London's Royal United States Institute, he said alarmingly: "There are real, and in some cases serious, differences of opinion between the United States and its European allies." The deployment of new U.S. missiles which has started in West Europe, Rowny admits, had generated "serious tension" for the Western countries' alliance. "Doubts have been raised about many fundamentals of NATO policy" during the discussions that have been launched. There is growing doubt as to the correctness of NATO military strategy and increasing calls for a review of the North Atlantic alliance's political bases. Doubts about NATO policy are being raised by "some figures assuming that the cost of using nuclear weapons will be incalculably greater than any advantages (!) from it." There arises, Rowny declared, the danger that the United States will have to "pay dearly, from the political point of view, for the implementation of the further deployment of its missiles in Europe."

PRAVDA's previous international review cited some typical admissions regarding the causes and consequences of the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, made by the London International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Washington Brookings Institution. Another voice was heard this week -- that of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Its report, according to the West European press, "refutes U.S. President Reagan's claims that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe has supposedly made its defense more reliable." In actual fact, the study notes, "as a result of the installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles, West Europe may find itself involved in a world war." Furthermore, even a "superhawk" like Luns admitted a few days ago, when handing over the post of NATO secretary general to Britain's Lord Carrington: The Americans "will defend" West Europe only "because they feel that America must be defended on the Elbe and not on New York's Long Island." It appears obvious: The American ruling circles need the provocative wailing about "Europe's defense" only to justify West Europe's transformation into a springboard for U.S. aggression. And nonetheless, Carrington announced in his very first statement that he deems it his immediate task to reassure Washington that its European allies are accomplishing their mission.

Kissing...

A cynical farce is taking place at the moment on the political stage in Washington: the bloody butcher of the Salvadoran people, D'Aubuisson, has been invited there. This tragicomedy is being played as if straight out of a Hollywood movie script.

To begin with, Washington announced pompously that D'Aubuisson would not be given an entry visa to the United States. This was in the days when the U.S. Administration, free with the taxpayers' money and widely using the omnipresent CIA as an instrument for implementing its plans in El Salvador, was pushing Duarte into the position of president of that country. It was announced that the United States supposedly "did not wish to interfere in the Salvadoran elections."

After the Washington protege was installed on the "throne," General Vernon Walters, former CIA deputy director and an adept in secret operations as "special purpose" emissary, was sent to San Salvador. His official mission was to congratulate Duarte on his election. The mission, however, was by no means limited only to this.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, D'Aubuisson was invited to the U.S. ambassador's residence in the Salvadoran capital where Walters told him that he "retains the role of an opposition leader in Salvadoran policies." The instigator of the activity of the notorious "death squads" which flooded the long-suffering country with the blood of women and children was told that, as a "sign of Washington's gratitute," he has been offered a visa to enter the United States.

And so the butcher par excellence is in the U.S. capital. "Information on D'Aubuisson's itinerary during his U.S. visit," The U.S. press reported, "is being kept a close secret." It has, however, become already known that the goon has received a warm welcome from several figures on Capitol Hill. At the same time, the newspapers write: "The administration considers that cooperation with this right-wing political leader is vitally necessary for successful U.S. policy in his country." If we were to add that at the same time Washington is playing host to the betrayer of the Nicaraguan people, Pastora, whose gangs are attacking Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory, the essence of U.S. policy becomes even more obvious.

Those who execute the policy are no better than the policy itself.

SEPARATISTS PLAN ANTI-INDIAN ACTS AT OLYMPICS

LD021057 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi, July 2 TASS -- The anti-Indian rabble continue to grow more active in the United States with the flagrant connivance of the U.S. authorities, which have made international terrorism part and parcel of their official policy.

It has become known here that separatist groupings have found sanctuary in the United States and are closely collaborating with the U.S. secret services. They have been conducting a subversive campaign against India for a number of years now and they have now moved their headquarters to Los Angeles in connection with the Olympic Games. According to the news agency INDIA PRESS AGENCY, young activists from emigre groupings urging the establishment of "the independent state of Halistan" and also members of the pro-Pakistani "Kashmir Liberation Front" are establishing their headquarters in that city.

The extremists, who have been implicated in a series of acts of arson, raids, and gross provocations in diplomatic missions and in offices of different Indian state institutions in the USA, Britain, and other Western countries, are laying down plans to act against India's Olympic team and to attack some of the Indian athletes. It has been decided to hold anti-Indian gatherings and demonstrations in close proximity of a number of Olympic facilities. In this way the provocateurs intend to subvert the morale of Indian athletes.

The news agency says that information about anti-Indian provocations in Los Angeles that are in the making has seriously worried the Indian Government, which intends to make its views of this matter known to the U.S. authorities and to demand that proper measures be taken by the latter to ensure the security of the Indian Olympic team.

INDIAN MAGAZINE CITED ON NATO THIRD WORLD POLICY

LD021904 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi, July 2 TASS -- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is readying its armed forces for the struggle against developing countries, writes the Indian magazine MAINSTREAM. The strategy, whose aim is to involve the NATO military organization in the events beyond the limits of its "traditional sphere of interests," that is in conflict situations in developing countries, is now being discussed in the circles of the NATO bloc.

The magazine points out that it is necessary to watch closely over NATO's new steps and to assess them in the context of the fact that developing countries which come up against huge social and economic problems are now particularly vulnerable to outside interference. NATO is now discussing a draft secret document which envisages a long-term policy of joint operations beyond the borders of the alliance, the magazine writes with a reference to Western sources.

This major event which had led to qualitative changes in the military scenario, MAINSTREAM writes, was the U.S. decision in 1977 to create the Rapid Deployment Force with the inevitable inclusion of the Indian Ocean into the sphere of its possible operation. The NATO leaders then issued a call to global approach to repulsing the threat to security on the flanks and in the periphery, thus meaning the Third World.

LEBANESE UN DELEGATE PROTESTS ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD300943 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 30 TASS -- Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, has addressed a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar condemning the brutal actions of the Israeli military against the peaceful population of the long-suffering country.

In the course of one day, June 27, alone, the letter says, the Israeli Airforce made several raids on Jezira al-Aranib Island, killing 15 and injuring 30 inhabitants. On the same day, the letter says, Israeli occupation troops encircled Badias village in Tyre area and arrested 17 persons.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT HIT AT BALTIC CONFERENCE

PM031439 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 1

[Own correspondent V. Katyayev report: "For a Nuclear-Free Europe]

[Text] Rostock, 29 Jun -- The 25th Workers Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway, and Iceland has ended in Rostock. P. Viinanen, Chairman of the Central Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions; K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU secretary; and others delivered speeches at the final plenary session.

K.Yu. Matskyavichyus drew the attention of those assembled to the fact that the deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries has greatly alarmed millions of the world's working people. It was undertaken against their will and is part of the Reagan administration's policy aimed at achieving "complete and incontestable military superiority."

The socialist countries are conducting a consistent and firm peace policy. They have put forward some 200 constructive peace initiatives.

Noting that the struggle for peace and disarmament is the most important task of all trade union organizations regardless of their political leanings, the speaker cited vivid concrete examples of the stepped up cooperation between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the countries of northern Europe in this sphere. He also gave an account of the work of the Soviet working people and their trade unions to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The conference adopted two documents -- an "Appeal to Trade Union Members and Trade Union Organizations of the Baltic Countries, Norway, and Iceland," and a "Statement of Goodwill" addressed to the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence -- and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe -- and also elected the members of a standing committee.

We, the more than 500 delegates to and participants in the 25th working conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland, the "Statement of Goodwill" says, welcome the holding of the Stockholm conference and express the hope that it will help to find a way to continue the path of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems for the good of the peoples of our continent. Our aim has been and will be a nuclear-free Europe and a nuclear-free world.

The conference's plenary session ended with the Internationale.

Appeal on Missiles Adopted

LD292025 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, June 29 TASS -- The participants in the 25th working conference of the Baltic Sea countries, Norway, and Iceland, which ended in Rostock today, have demanded immediate termination of deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe. In the appeal, which was unanimously adopted by 320 delegates, representatives of trade union organisations of 9 countries, it is said that since the end of the Second World War the world has never been threatened by such a grave danger.

In the document it is noted that conclusion of the treaty on mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of the relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and NATO, and also formation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, particularly in the north of the continent, would help prevent the dangerous development of the international situation.

SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL RESCUE PROGRAM NOTED

LD041732 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 4 TASS -- The successes of the COSPAS-SARSAT programme started in 1982 by the Soviet Union jointly with Britain, France, Canada, and the United States attest to the need of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the USA reported on Tuesday on some results of the activity of this international space system for the search of ships and aircraft in distress.

NASA reported that 223 people were rescued in less than two years of the functioning of the system. The latest successful operation of COSPAS-SARSAT was implemented on May 19 this year. Distress signals of a Canadian yacht wrecked in the Atlantic Ocean near the Azores were picked up by a Soviet communications satellite. After the precise coordinates of the yacht in distress had been relayed to the ground, a successful rescue operation was promptly organized.

The programme -- in which Bulgaria, Norway, Finland, and Sweden also take part envisages coordination in determining the coordinates and rescuing ships and aircraft in distress. Distress signals are picked up and relayed to the salvage services of the participating countries by two Soviet satellites and one U.S. communications satellite.

BURLATSKIY DOUBTS REAGAN'S DESIRE FOR SUMMIT

PM031507 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jul 84 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "Summit Meetings Are Not Games"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has recently made repeated declarations of the desirability of a meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. There are two things to be noticed. First, the President addresses anyone but the Soviet Union. Second: the President's words about such a meeting are not backed by anything specific -- neither as regards the problems which could be resolved nor even as regards readiness for a constructive approach to talks. One automatically gets the impression that all these appeals by the President are addressed to the U.S. voters, who are profoundly concerned with the state of relations between our two powers.

President R. Reagan's statement at his 14 June 1984 press conference can be taken as an example. Answering a question about the terms on which the President is prepared to conduct talks with Moscow, he said that he "would go anywhere and talk about any subject without any preconditions."

Nevertheless, the international public sees increasing evidence that the U.S. President has neither the desire nor the intention to reach agreement with the USSR on the serious problems of bilateral relations, curbing the arms race, or other topical questions of world politics. This has been shown again by the negative U.S. response to the Soviet Government's statement on the question of preventing the militarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union has always advocated and continues to advocate summit meetings between representatives of the East and the West, including the USSR and the United States. But the presence of both sides' desire to achieve specific results and the corresponding advance preparation are necessary conditions for the success of such meetings.

It would not go amiss to recall how much was done to prepare for the success of one of the most successful summit meetings -- the Moscow meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and R. Nixon of 22-30 May 1972. That meeting resulted in the signing of 10 documents, which essentially laid a new foundation of Soviet-American relations. The 3 years between 1972 and 1975 saw the signing of more than 40 agreements, in contrast with the entire preceding period from the time diplomatic relations were established between the two countries (since 1933) and the some 60 agreements signed then.

The Washington politicians are trying to confuse public opinion in Western countries, make it forget the basics of diplomacy and start believing in the success of spontaneous, unprepared, "exploratory" meetings between the two countries' leaderships.

Let us cite the latest example. The successful conclusion of the summit talks between the USSR and France can be explained both by the fact that both sides manifested the desire for fruitful development of bilateral relations and the fact that the meeting of the two countries' leaders was well prepared.

Now the world public is widely discussing the Moscow visit by President Francois Mitterrand of France. Meanwhile, attempts are being made in the West to present the results of this visit in a false light and present matters as if the visit was not of a businesslike but an "exploratory" nature. At the recently held talks between heads of EEC states and governments, France's nine partners "highly unambiguously expressed their general satisfaction with the midway stance between compromise and confrontation," which the president supposedly took in his talks with the Soviet leaders.

This was announced by official Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle. He also announced that President R. Reagan telephoned President F. Mitterrand at Fontainebleau to express his "highly positive impression" of the French head of state's visit in the USSR.

So what? A "positive impression" is a good thing. It is, however, hard to agree with the formula about some kind of "midway stance between compromise and confrontation." What does this mean -- semiconfrontation or semicompromise? In actual fact, the results of F. Mitterrand's Moscow visit and the talks held with K.U. Chernenko and the other Soviet leaders open great opportunities for the development of Soviet-French relations and create prerequisites for further stepping up the policy of easing international tension.

Could it be that this is precisely what people in Washington dislike? It could also be that this is precisely why President R. Reagan has made another move in the election game, announcing his readiness to meet the USSR leaders "without any preconditions."

But this is not in earnest.

DADYANTS IMPUGNS REAGAN'S SUMMIT MOTIVES

PM031332 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 p 3

[Own international observer G. Dadyants article: "An Open Door"]

[Text] The LOS ANGELES TIMES published a cartoon of Reagan the other day. In it he was depicted sitting in an armchair on which was written "Holier Than Thou." While opposite there was an empty chair bearing the inscription "Empires of Evil." The caption to the cartoon read: "I am ready to discuss the problem of the arms race with those Russians any time they like!"

It is difficult perhaps to ridicule more pointedly and accurately the policy of Reagan, who just a short while ago was assailing our country with streams of slander and insults but who has now changed his tone and is assuring people of his "readiness" for a summit dialogue with the Russians. Addressing journalists the President said that he opens his door every day and **listens** to see whether the Russians are climbing the staircase for talks.

For whom is Mr President's lofty talk about dialogue with the Soviet Union intended? Is it intended for simpletons in his own country or intelligent people in other Western countries who are frightened by his policy? It would appear that the President, having made a mess of things in the international arena, is now trying to build himself a suitable election platform from the wreckage of Soviet-American relations.

Reagan and his team, in their attempts to deceive the American and world public, are not only hypocritically calling for a "summit meeting" with the Soviet Union, but are even claiming that dialogue "with the aid of seeking ways of reaching significant progress in resolving questions dividing the USSR and the United States" is in full swing. But everyone knows that by beginning the siting of its new nuclear missiles on the European Continent the United States wrecked the talks on strategic arms and medium-range weapons in Europe. People are also aware that the earlier-signed SALT II accord was not ratified by the American side. Reagan is now undermining the foundations of another important agreement with the USSR -- the ABM agreement -- by carrying the arms race into space. He does not wish to heed even his own Senate, which is proposing a complete stop to the testing of nuclear weapons.

Addressing recently the participants in the so-called national conference of "young governors," more precisely, the best pupils of American schools, Reagan again gave an assurance that for him "there is no task in foreign policy more important" than the maintenance of peace and the establishment of "realistic working relations with the Soviet Union." But after hearing Reagan out, the American schoolchildren put this question to him:

"But what about the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests? Do you intend to carry out the Senate's resolution?"

"I am unable to answer any questions at present," replied this President who is striving for dialogue.

"But wait a moment, what about the Russians?" the best pupils insisted. "They say that no changes of any kind have taken place in your policy which would justify the holding of a summit meeting."

"They don't know what they are talking about," the President replied angrily.

And indeed no changes in America's militarist policy aimed at achieving superiority over the Soviet Union are taking place. While Reagan was assuring the schoolchildren of his love of peace, Defense Secretary Weinberger was spouting about the creation of new hardware to destroy ballistic missiles -- in other words, about how to break the ABM Treaty -- and another minister, Navy Secretary Lehman, was considering plans on how to "neutralize" Cuba either by political or military means in the event of a "global war with the Soviet Union." Marine Corps General Bernard Trainor, deputy chief of staff for plans and policies, went even further: He publicly stated that a "limited war" with the Soviet Union "is almost inevitable."

"Since his first day in office," A. Lewis wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "President Reagan has been governed in his actions by the thought that insults and intimidation are the key to successfully building relations with the Soviet Union." In THE NEW YORK TIMES' opinion, Reagan must bear responsibility for the negative role which he has played in creating the present hostile situation.

The door for dialogue is not being held open by Reagan, but by the Soviet Union, which has just proposed to the American Administration that talks begin this September on preventing the militarization of space and that a moratorium on the testing and deployment of armaments in space be established from the date the talks open. As opposed to the U.S. Adminstration's lightweight, opportunistic talk about a "summit" with the Soviet Union, the USSR offers a serious, businesslike approach to talks on a specific issue.

Let us see whether in these conditions President Reagan will make use of the door that has been opened to him.

U.S. CLAIMS SALT VIOLATIONS TO BOOST ARMS EFFORT

PM031105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Larionov article under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "No Abatement"]

[Text] In the second half of the seventies a strange controversy raged about whether the U.S. Senate should ratify the SALT II treaty. The strangeness of this controversy lay in the fact that the elaboration of the SALT II treaty had by no means been completed at that time, and many of its actual details were known to few of those who were arguing about -- or, more precisely, opposing -- its ratification.

However, this caused them no embarrassment. They more than made up for the absence of arguments against the prospective treaty with unsubstantiated claims that the Russians would evade observance of its provisions. At the same time various bellicose conclusions were put forward. One of them, cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES of 15 February 1979, is very indicative: "If the Russians cheat, this will have far-reaching consequences. In response, Washington will be able to embark on an unprecedented arms buildup."

It was precisely during those years when the SALT II treaty was being finalized that the Pentagon -- without waiting for an answer to the question whether or not the Russians "cheat" -- began to lay the foundations for a new sharp escalation of the strategic arms race. It outlined the program for the development of the new MX ICBM while at the same time looking for a basing system which would help to conceal it most effectively from Soviet means of technical verification. It handed out contracts for the development of the new Stealth strategic bomber capable of operating outside the range of all means of detection. It approved plans for the development of new medium-range missiles for Europe, thus laying a mine in advance under any future treaty provisions capable of firmly establishing a strategic balance.

It is not difficult to see that the slanderous claim that was put about that the "Russians would cheat" was not certain dissatisfied Senators' harmless grumbling. It was conceived and fabricated as a "theoretical platform" for the U.S. militarist circles, as it were, to prop up the well-worn myth about the "Soviet military threat." The time of its emergence is also characteristic -- it was not the fifties or sixties, when the United States had a clear nuclear superiority, but precisely the seventies, when strategic parity had developed between the USSR and the United States and when the possibility of it being maintained by treaty, possibly at a lower level, had emerged. This lie has now become the Reagan administration's political line, one of the main thrusts in its efforts to justify the arms race unleashed by the United States. The U.S. leadership has deliberately based its actions aimed at systematically deceiving the peoples on this lie. This is confirmed by many documents.

Documantary proof also exists for the fact that no matter how much Washington may have tried to ascribe to the Soviet Union nonobservance of the SALT I accords concluded in 1972, in the final analysis it has been obliged to abandon those attempts. The Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations repeatedly confirmed and officially informed Congress that the arms limitation accords reached with the Soviet Union were invariably implemented by it.

Under President Reagan it appears to have been decided to put an end to such "liberalism" on the part of former administrations! "Only the Russians are to blame" for the unbridled U.S. militarist aspirations. Accusations of nonobservance of the SALT accords alone are no longer enough! After all, apart from the strategic arms race, justification must be found for the Pentagon's encroachments on space, reneging on the ABM agreements, and insatiable appetites for the development of more and more new types of nuclear, chemical, and other means of mass destruction.

That is how the fantasies about the USSR's nonobservance of every possible arms limitation agreement began to be churned out. The biggest opus on this set theme was cooked up by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. As THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported recently, it alleges that "the Russians have violated every agreement in the last 25 years." There is a sweeping statement for you! Everything that has been done and said on that score by six previous U.S. Administrations is purely and simply wiped out.

The agency's report is secret. It is even being kept from congressmen. The White House is said to fear that the report's content might be used by its political opponents to prove the Reagan administration's unwillingness to agree to any arms limitations whatsoever.

It is not for us to judge how realistic these fears are. But as for the present U.S. Administration's complete unwillingness to hold constructive negotiations on arms limitation issues, the administration itself has proved it long ago, and additional confirmation seems hardly necessary.

BIRYUKOV SCORES ROGERS' CALL FOR CW BUILDUP

LD041404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 4 Jul 84

["A Poisonous Olive Branch" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Armed Forces, has again called for an increase in the military-chemical potential of NATO countries.

Rogers' militaristic appeal is contained in his article published in the London magazine JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, and it gives eloquent testimony to the fact that the draft convention on a chemical weapons ban, which has been widely publicized in the West and which was proposed by the United States for examination by the Geneva Disarmament Conference, has a propagandist nature.

This is borne out by other facts, too. In its budget for 1985 the White House asked Congress for $1.1 billion to top up its deadly arsenal of chemical weapons. In Washington there is a special department to persuade public opinion toward perfecting chemical weapons called "the Army's plan for chemical operations".

The U.S. military is equipped with "unique" experience in the practical use of chemical weapons. In Vietnam U.S. aircraft dropped millions of gallons of the "Agent Orange" defoliant which caused irreparable damage to the environment and took the lives of hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens. In Afghanistan the U.S. special services are arming counterrevolutionary gangs with chemical grenades. In Grenada, according to a report in the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, chemical nerve-gas weapons were used. U.S.-made chemical weapons have been sprayed along strategic roads in northern Namibia to destroy vegetation which, they say, has made it difficult for the South African racists to carry out their punitive operations against the Namibian patriots and the "frontline states."

The question arises as to what to believe? Rogers' statement, the budget computations, the delirious calls from the department for molding public opinion, the Pentagon's practice of using poisons [otravitelskaya praktika] or the draft convention proposed by the United States at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament?

There cannot be two opinions on the subject. Washington has decided to portray itself as an advocate of banning chemical weapons. It is as if it has extended the olive branch of peace, which was necessary in order to take the heat off the antiwar movement in the United States and other NATO countries, to reassure the U.S. voters, and at the same time the allies -- that American chemical weapons are basically deployed outside the United States. However, the olive branch has turned out to be poisoned.

U.S. THEORIES ON OUTCOME OF NUCLEAR WAR RIDICULED

PM031823 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jul 84 p 14

[Ernst Genri "Publicist's Notes": "Who Advocates a Return to the Stone Age"]

[Text] It is claimed that the Neanderthal contemporaries of the Stone Age lived 800,000 years ago. But I am sure that there are some among our own contemporaries who would not be averse to turning the world back thousands of years.

It is well known that Neanderthal man lived in caves. He is supposed to have been unable to speak, but to have made noises and gestures, mostly aggressive ones. He hunted mammoth, fought with apes, and either fed on the flesh of beasts and mollusks he killed or lived in semistarvation. He inhabited the dense forests of Africa, Asia, and Europe. His descendants subsequently inhabited America.

He was forced to wander, fleeing glaciers and other natural calamities before which he was powerless. The world was wild. Whenever he encountered something unknown, he climbed the trees and bellowed.

And this is all I know about the Neanderthal man of those times. But it is true that his traces have completely disappeared?

It All Boils Down to Shovels

Not all that long ago the well known U.S. journalist R. Schier interviewed T.K. Jones, U.S. deputy under secretary of defense, whose duties include looking after medium-range nuclear missiles. Jones participated in arms talks even under President Nixon and testified before Congress on that subject. Schier could not believe his ears when he heard Jones' reply to the question about what would happen to America in the event of a "protracted nuclear war."

Jones declared: "Given enough shovels, everyone can survive." The shovels, in Jones' view, would be needed to dig holes in the ground and cover them with mud. A day later people would be able to come out of the holes. "Mud is the decisive factor," Jones said. "Mud, you know, is something truly remarkable."

According to him, in 2-4 years the United States would manage to recover completely from a "total" nuclear war, "which is not at all as terrifying as we have been led to believe." Over 90 percent of Americans would supposedly survive it. Just procure enough shovels, cover the holes with wooden doors, and "wait until the radiation disappears."

So far as is known, Jones is a normal person and does not suffer from any illness of hallucinations. "He is by no means mad," Schier writes. His views are "typical of the thinking of those who are in the center of the Reagan administration" and "exert decisive influence on Reagan's entire strategic policy.... He merely expresses himself more clearly than the others."

In other words, this is not some kind of rogue, but an influential official holding a key position in the Pentagon. We will come back to his other profession further on.

The fact that Jones is not alone in Washington in holding such comic-opera views on nuclear war, reducing everything to mud and shovels, is confirmed by statements made by an entire range of other high officeholders from Reagan's entourage. Some of them claim almost exactly the same things, presenting the nuclear war being planned by the U.S. imperialists almost in roseate hues.

"After All, Japan Is Blooming"!

Eugene Rostow, appointed at one time by Reagan to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declares: Japan, "after all, not only survived a nuclear attack, but has actually flourished." He has been copied word for word as regards Japan's "beneficial" experience by Pell, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This is what ordinary Americans are very often taught nowadays: A nuclear war could turn out to be the preface to prosperity! This is no exaggeration, but a documented fact.

The very same Rostow admits that there could be many casualties, especially among the U.S. enemies, but that "not the entire population" will suffer. The human race, he adds, is "exceptionally flexible." In other words, much can be done to it.

F. Carlucci, former U.S. deputy secretary of defense, declares: A nuclear war can be limited (meaning: to an attack on socialist countries in Europe) with a chance of survival and victory.

C. Kupperman, another senior Pentagon official, told Schier that, although the war could continue for 15 years, the United States would still, undoubtedly, manage to recover its strength.

W. Chipman, staffer of the Civil Defense Section in Washington, expresses the same thoughts allegorically. "The ants," he says, "will in the end build themselves another anthill." People, he lets it be understood, are nothing but a throng of ants. Is their fate so important?

Colin Grey, another of Reagan's senior advisers on military affairs, has written in FOREIGN POLICY that total U.S. human casualties in a nuclear war should be "low." How low? Twenty million lives.

Last November the U.S. television screened the sensational movie "The Day After" -- depicting a large American city the day after the start of a nuclear war -- and State Department head G. Shultz panicked and immediately demanded the right to reply. He told the people watching him on television: "What you have just seen is in no way a picture of the future." Americans are being hastily reassured.

Love and the Neutron Bomb

All these people are surpassed by Sam Cohen, the well-known U.S. anti-Sovietist, physicist, and inventor of the neutron bomb, which kills all living things but leaves buildings and property intact. According to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Cohen claims that, if Reagan builds a gigantic "protective umbrella" over the United States, nothing terrible will happen to it and horror films about nuclear war such as "The Day After" need not be made.

It is worth mentioning what kind of man this Cohen is, who lives in California and peddles his inventions to the military-industrial complex. In August 1981 he was asked: "Does making weapons give you satisfaction?" He replied: "To be honest, yes. It is a challenge. It is very absorbing work." Cohen added: "I find all people loathsome. Those who are not actually murderers would like to be."

He was asked this question: "In that context, has the thought ever occurred to you in the past 20 years: Oh, God, what have I invented?" Cohen's reply: "No, never."

There is good reason to remember these words. Something very important and topical is becoming clear. The modern military-industrial complex not only invents monstrous instruments of death, it also spawns a monstrous kind of person.

It is no wonder that such people, with their mad misanthropic philosophy, have essentially no objection to hurling modern society into the savage past.

It may be said that virtually all the comments quoted by us here come not from the main figures in the present U.S. Administration but from their subordinates, from second rankers. But here is what U.S. Vice President and former CIA chief G. Bush stated in conversation with that selfsame journalist Schier. He told Schier that, even after tremendous losses in nuclear war, the United States can "survive and win." How? Here, apparently, he was silent. But the way was clear: at the expense of Europe, on whose territory the Pentagon actually envisages waging a "limited war."

It is well known that Reagan advanced the concept of such a war in public as long ago as summer 1981. He declared that a nuclear confrontation could be limited to an "exchange of strikes within Europe," in other words, he placed the United States in a kind of well-protected rear. After demanding in 1982 that Congress allocate the colossal sum of $4.3 billion for the construction of bomb shelters, he stated that this would protect 80 percent of Americans from the after-effects of nuclear war.

In other words (although he did not say as much), it is worth fighting: Only about 50 million Americans would be killed. In return (such, clearly, was his tacit thought) the United States will get even with a Europe which is moving along a socialist path! That is the main thing for the United States.

"At least a few military and political leaders are prepared to destroy Europe in order to save it," the West German bourgeois magazine STERN writes. "If these people are given the opportunity, at the critical moment, they will press the red button."

Former British Defense Secretary Lord Chalfont once alluded to the same thing. He said: "In the last 2 years, NATO planning officers have conducted five sets of maneuvers, and in all these maneuvers a limited nuclear war in Europe was rehearsed. One West German observer said: Five times they tried to defend my country (in simulated form during maneuvers -- E.G.), and five times it was destroyed."

Such is the main strategic scheme of the present-day transatlantic militarists. And that is why I am reminded of the world of Neanderthal man. The most extreme, most fanatical of America's "hawks" are actually prepared to risk the destruction of civilization and hurl themselves back into the Stone Age, if that helps them get rid of socialism. In their tacit opinion, Neanderthal men hiding in caves are preferable to communists.

PRC'S QIAN HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS WITH KAPITSA

PM041915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations on International Questions"]

[Text] Soviet-Chinese consultations on international questions have been held in Moscow.

The consultations were held between M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, for the Soviet side, and Qian Qichen, PRC vice foreign minister, for the Chinese side. PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng took part in the consultations. The sides exchanged opinions on international problems and also on certain questions concerning Soviet-Chinese relations.

Qian Qichen left for home 4 July. He was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa and other officials. Yang Shouzheng was among those present.

Qian Reports No Progress

OW050614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (AFP) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today on return from talks in Moscow that no progress had been made on obstacles hampering Sino-Soviet normalization.

Mr Qian, who was in Moscow for four days, told journalists at the airport that "I don't think any progress had been made," regarding the three obstacles to normalization.

According to Beijing, the three obstacles are Moscow's support for Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia, the Soviet Union's massive deployment of troops along its border with China, and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

However, Mr Qian called the talks he had in Moscow "useful," especially those he had with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

PRC TO SUPPLY MIG-21'S FOR U.S. NAVAL TRAINING

LD032048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Citing Pentagon spokesmen, the American agency UPI has reported that an American corporation that is a contractor for the U.S. Defense Department has offered the American naval forces 24 MIG-21 fighters made in China for use as aircraft operating as the Soviet enemy in training pilots from an aircraft carrier.

The vice president of Ling-Temco-Vought Aerospace and Defense Company Corporation said that China has agreed to supply this company with MIG-21 aircraft. For this purpose, China has resumed production of aircraft of this type, which ceased to be produced in the 1960's.

KIM IL-SONG VISIT STRENGTHENS UNITY, FRIENDSHIP

PM031355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Demonstration of Friendship and Cohesion]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul -- An editorial in today's NODONG SINMUN describes the official friendly visit by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as an event of great historic significance.

This visit, the WPK Central Committee organ points out, turned into a demonstration of indestructible friendship and cohesion between People's Korea and the fraternal socialist countries.

Held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the talks with the party and state leaders of the socialist countries examined questions of further expanding friendship and cooperation and other problems of mutual interest, and achieved a unity of views. Particular attention was paid to strengthening unity and cohesion between the socialist countries and the international communist movement -- the most powerful revolutionary forces opposing the forces of imperialist reaction.

The DPRK consistently strives to strengthen friendship and cohesion with the socialist states and to expand economic cooperation with them, which can accelerate the pace of socialist building and strengthen socialism's might, the newspaper notes.
Pointing to the growing threat to peace emanating from U.S. imperialism, the WPK Central Committee organ writes: The DPRK actively supports the measures adopted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in response to the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The fraternal countries' solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea that was expressed during the visit is of great significance to them.

Bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the WPK and the Korean people will continue to strengthen their cohesion with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries energetically to struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, and, in conjunction with all the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces in the world, to vigorously oppose imperialism's aggressive policy, NODONG SINMUN emphasizes.

RALLIES HELD IN SUPPORT OF KOREAN UNIFICATION

PM031402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev "Commentator's Column": "A Just Cause"]

[Text] The traditional international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to remove foreign troops from South Korea and to unite the country on a peaceful democratic basis is underway. Reports are coming in from various areas on rallies in support of the Koreans' struggle for the liberation of the south of the country from U.S. occupation.

The role assigned by Washington to the Asian Continent is now becoming increasingly clear: it forms the "second front" in the struggle against socialism. For over 30 years now, the Korean peninsula in particular has been a center of military tension and an outpost of the Pentagon's aggressive strategy in Asia.

A 40,000-strong U.S. Army of occupation is stationed in southern Korea, which is under the sway of a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime. According to press figures, between 700 and 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons are sited there and it is planned to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons there in the future.

At the same time the 650,000-strong army of the Seoul regime, Washington's devoted henchmen in the Far East, is building up its military muscle with U.S. assistance. Recent Pentagon "gifts" to it include military assistance amounting to $230 million this year alone.

America's provocative military shows in this region involving Japanese and South Korean combat divisions are becoming increasingly dangerous. Washington is gradually establishing the structure of a militarist axis comprising Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul for new adventures in this region.

Seoul has no qualms about the methods it uses to suppress the people's protests. This regime, created and nurtured by Washington, is already a "record-breaker" in terms of flagrant violations of human rights. The daily reality of southern Korea is arrests, the torture of prisoners, and the violation of elementary freedoms. However, the events of this spring, when violent protests again erupted among student and other strata of the population, showed that you cannot quell all centers of opposition even by this method. The Korean people are demanding an end to the tyranny of America's stooges.

All who value world peace and the ideals of justice express solidarity with the Korean people's just cause. This struggle has received, and continues to receive, support from the Soviet Union, which unfailingly advocates that Korea be reunited by peaceful means and on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TALKS

OW041730 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Askold Biryukov commentary]

[Text] Listeners: The Japan-U.S. working-level security consultations that took place for 3 days in Honolulu last week have aroused the attention of international public opinion. Soviet journalist Askold Biryukov has the following comments on the Honolulu consultations:

Apparently taking the initiative at the Honolulu consultations, the U.S. side first tried hard to make Japan promise to strengthen its capability to continue war [keisen noryoku], that is, capability of carrying out combat actions over a long period of time. Furthermore, it was demanded that Japan set a definite time limit for the Japanese Navy and Air Force to complete preparations to take over the so-called 1000-mile sealane defense. It was also demanded that Japan take closer concerted actions with the U.S. forces in case of a so-called emergency in the Far East, as is done within NATO. These demands put forward by Washington, either indivudually or collectively, indicate that Japan will be forced to strengthen the military potential of its Self-Defense Forces in the next few years. It also signifies that Japan will be forced to shift its past policy of limiting military expenditures to 1 percent of the GNP. However, the problem is not merely one of expenditures. Yielding to Washington's demands, Japanese Government circles are directly involved in the crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist states as advocated by the Reagan administration.

As the KYODO news agency pointed out, the expansion of Japan's military capability is closely tied in with U.S. combat operatoins. This coordination is linked with the U.S. strategy of creating a more effective deterrent force against the Soviet Union with the strengthened war preparations of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, that is, the Japanese Army. It is no secret what Washington means by deterrent force.

First, it is to develop a nuclear first-strike force; then it is to expand the possibility of using nuclear weapons from Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines, all allies of the United States. The United States does not hide its attempts to turn Japan into its own unsinkable aircraft carrier. In this age of nuclear arms, it is unnecessary to point out the dangerous game the United States is plotting in this area by taking advantage of Japan. Nevertheless, the Japanese side responded to Washington's demands with the usual promise to exert all possible efforts. The spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry pointed out that as concessions to the United States, F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons would be deployed at Misawa Base next year, and joint research on the defense of the so-called 1000-mile sealanes had already started. Furthermore, Japan's agreement to blockade the international straits in the Far East in the event of a so-called emergency is another step in this direction.

At the Nonolulu consultations, Japanese representatives refrained from mentioning all this and several other facts, indicating that Japan has been further turned into the Pentagon's foothold targeted on its neighboring states. With the Japanese Government's silent aquiesence, U.S. warships and submarines loaded with nuclear arms have made more frequent calls at Japanese ports, while nuclear warheads are stored at the U.S. military bases in Okinawa and elsehwere.

The "RIMPAC-84" exercise, the largest exercise in post-war years, concluded not long ago. The Japanese navy joined the U.S. and other NATO member-states navies in this exercise. Furthermore, the United States recently deployed Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles on the vessels of the Pacific Fleet home ported in Japan. These first-strike weapons capable of escaping inspection and supervision [sasatsu to kanri] have caused the situation in this region, which has reached the boiling point [shakunetsu] even without these weapons, to become more tense. However, in an attempt to make the Japan-U.S. Security Pact more effective, Tokyo has closed its eyes to this action, which will increase the danger of war in the region. In addition, Foreign Minister Abe disclosed at the Diet session the other day that Japan was to have its maritime self-defense force participate in joint exercises or operations with U.S. vessels loaded with nuclear missiles.

In this way, the Japan-U.S. consultations in Honolulu are another step in enforcing war preparations in the Asian and Pacific area. The two sides agreed on strengthening Japan's actual combat operations capability in violation of Japan's peace Constitution. In other words, the United States has persistently demanded that the Japanese Government continue the policy of reviving and strengthening militarism. An agreement was also made on improving coordinated actions and contacts between Japanese and American forces, as well as on unifying the two countries military systems.

As usual, an attempt was once again made to cover up Washington's and Tokyo's preparations, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, with the fabricated Soviet military threat; otherwise, there is no way to explain to the Japanese people why enormous funds have to be spent to satisfy the "appetites" of the Pentagon and Japanese military authorities, even at the expense of social welfare. It is no accident that Administrative Vice Minister Natsume of the Defense Agency explained to the U.S. side that the demand for strengthening the defense capability could not be pushed too strongly because the Japanese people did not have a sound understanding of the Soviet threat. The Japanese side tries to pretend that the Japan-U.S. working-level security consultations in Honolulu were merely quiet dialogue. The fact is, the outcome of the consultations is an extremely far cry from guaranteeing security. This has once again increased apprehensions over the destiny of peace in the region, not only in Japan, but among its neighboring states as well.

CIA HASTENS TO ESTABLISH NEW FOOTHOLDS IN INDIA

LD031123 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 3 TASS -- Staff members of the U.S. Embassy, which provides a cover for CIA operations, have become frequent visitors in the north of India, where they establish contacts with reactionary, pro-Pakistani groupings. According to available information, a number of organisations and religious sects with foreign connections have received lately big sums of money "from unidentified sources." The press says that the CIA is using them for infiltrating the Indian administrative apparatus and for contacts with Indian servicemen.

It has become known that Western diplomats visited every week the headquarters of one of the religious sects in Amritsar, which served as the main seat of extremism. The Indian security forces detained in Amritsar about twenty foreigners, chiefly Americans, who kept in touch with the Punjab terrorists.

The Government's resolute measures to liquidate the bases of the anti-national forces in Punjab were a heavy blow to the CIA's plans. But the American espionage agency is hurrying to establish new footholds in Indian territory. A group of American, West German and Swiss citizens has just bought for a double price a large plot of land not far from Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh State). Their official purpose is to build religious institutions, but these will be closed to Indians. The entire plot is fenced off and electronic guarding systems have been installed there. The real names of those running the show there are not known. All of them are using aliases -- Indian "religious" names.

INDIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM031003 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the All-India Trade Union Congress headed by its Vice President (M.S. Krishnan) was on an official visit to the USSR 19 through 29 June at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation visited Moscow, Ufa, and Leningrad, where it was acquainted with Soviet working people's life and labor and USSR trade unions' practical activity, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural and educational institutions. In Moscow, the delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

Talks were held with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov. The talks, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, resulted in the signing of a joint agreement on the further development of friendly ties and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

LAO LEADER KAYSON PHOMVIHAN LEAVES FOR HOME

LD041139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Today, Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left Moscow for home.

KAPITSA INFORMED OF INDOCHINA MINISTERS MEETING

OW031401 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministry Kapitsa held talks on 2 July with Comrade Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the Soviet Union; Comrade Khamta Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador; and Comrade Nguyen Van Quang, charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union.

By order of their governments, the diplomatic envoys informed the Soviet side of the results of the ninth conference of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK foreign ministers, recently held in Vientiane. At that conference, issues concerning the world situation, including the Southeast Asian situation, were examined; all-round tripartite relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea were discussed; and some new proposals were advanced.

The Soviet side gave its full support to the new, constructive proposals of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, aimed at improving the situation and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust among all Southeast Asian nations.

SHULTZ WILL ATTEMPT TO FORM ASIA - PACIFIC BLOC

LD031813 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes: The United States secretary of state is leaving on a trip of Asian and Pacific countries. He will visit Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia and Hong Kong.
The forthcoming visit by the head of the United States diplomatic establishment is new confirmation of the American Administration's dangerous plans to form a big bloc on the basis of Washington's military alliances with Japan and South Korea and also the five-state military agreement whose members are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. In an interview to the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, President Reagan stated that the United States has very important interests in Southeast Asia.

Basically, these interests are that while viewing the whole of the Asian Continent as yet another, eastern front of struggle against socialist states, Washington considers Southeast Asia to be one of the most important sections of this front.

The American military intend to deploy nuclear-tipped cruise missiles and chemical arms in Southeast Asia. Detachments of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force are stationed at United States bases in the region. A staging point for aggressive wars and a launching pad for nuclear missiles -- this is what American strategists would want the region to be.

It goes without saying that it would be difficult to carry out these dangerous plans without the participation of the region's countries themselves. That is why Washington strives in every way to step up the participation of ASEAN countries in the pursuance of its militaristic policy.

The more so that the White House wants to include this bloc as a component part in the "superbloc" which the United States intends to knock together in the Asian and Pacific region with the participation of Japan, South Korea, and the ANZUS allies.

But the numerous forms of pressure seem not to be enough. The peoples of ASEAN member countries have not forgotten the lessons of history. The dirty wars in Korea and Vietnam in which they had to take part under United States pressure claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. The partners of the United States secretary of state in the talks should remember these facts of history.

Seeks To Revitalize ANZUS

LD042022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 4 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz is setting off for a trip, in the course of which he will visit Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He will take part in the annual conference, forthcoming in the next few days in Jakarta, of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member states, as well as in the session in Wellington of the council of the military ANZUS bloc that includes Australia and New Zealand, as well as the United States.

Shultz' trip heralds the further growth of the United States' diplomatic and military activity in Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin. Using the false slogan of the "Soviet and Vietnamese threat," Washington is increasing its military preparations in the region and attempting to knock together under its own control an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese alliance, attracting to it South Korea and Japan, as well as the ASEAN member countries. As a State Department representative announced on the eve of Shultz' trip, in the forthcoming negotiations the secretary of state "will confirm that important role", which the United States ascribes to ASEAN as a regional grouping.

In Washington they also hope that in the course of his voyage Shultz will succeed in breaking, to some extent, the wave of protest against the growth of the U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific basin. At the same time, the secretary of state is faced with the task of "livening up" the activity of the aggressive ANZUS bloc whose unity, according to U.S. reckoning, has turned out to be under threat as a result of the growing protests in Australia and New Zealand against a military alliance with the United States, as well as against the entry into their ports of U.S. Navy ships with nuclear arms on board. As the State Department representative announced, Shultz intends to discuss "specific issues with the Australian and New Zealand leaders relating to the ANZUS bloc, within the framework of a "close dialogue" on a wide spectrum of global and regional problems.

In observers' opinions, a far from final task of Shultz' trip will also consist of attempting to influence the result of the early parliamentary elections in New Zealand planned for 14 July in order not to allow the Labour Party to come to power, as it is for a review of the conditions of the country's membership of the ANZUS bloc.

In other words, the American emissary intends to resort to the tactics of "arm-twisting" favored by Washington, with the aim of achieving the unquestioning obedience of its "younger partners," and to fasten them even more firmly to the aggressive policy of the United States.

POLISH WRITER HITS WESTERN ROLE IN POLISH CRISIS

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Polish publicist Jerzy Kraszewski under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "War in Peacetime"]

[Text] The more time separates us from the events of 1980-1981 in Poland, the more clearly visible the complex and multifaceted nature of the causes that gave rise to them becomes. Of course, much still requires in-depth analysis and investigation from Marxist-Leninist positions. Time will enable us to bring to light all the channels linking counterrevolutionary groupings in Poland and Western anticommunist centers. It will then undoubtedly be possible to more exactly determine the influence of Western subversive centers on the shaping of the antisocialist forces' program in Poland.

Note should be taken of the role of these links, since we sometimes encounter misunderstandings in assessing Polish events. Lack of understanding and oversimplifications crop up both in public discussions in Poland and in foreign press articles.

The chief point here could be reduced to a thesis encountered in places in Poland: Let's have less talk about counterrevolutionary organizations and more about our own mistakes. To this premise they frequently add: If we had not made those mistakes, the antisocialist forces could not have attacked the foundations of our system.

At first sight, this thesis appears convincing. But in fact it is false. It is anti-Marxist in nature because it attempts to view a phenomenon in isolation from its internal and external relationships. The mistake in such a judgment lies in the vulgarization and oversimplification of a very complex problem. Three factors simultaneously affected the events in Poland in 1980-1981: the consequences of mistakes in economic policy; the organized activity of antisocialist groupings; and the aggressive activity of agents of Western centers of anticommunist subversion directed by the United States and NATO.

A special feature of the situation in Poland was the fact that all three factors were operating at once. At that time, our country felt the policy of the West in practice, a policy condemned in the documents of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. In violation of the generally accepted norms of interstate relations, the U.S. ruling circles tore up the accords that had been reached, organized a trade, credit, and technological blockade against Poland, and resorted to various kinds of pressure, embargoes, and "sanctions." In order to more fully and objectively determine the basis of the events, it is necessary to consider these factors together and see their interdependence and interaction.

In this article I would primarily like to discuss the role of Western centers of anticommunist subversion in the Polish events. This topic merits not just journalistic examination, but in-depth investigation as well. Several interesting works devoted to these issues have recently been published here, in particular the article: "U.S. Policy Toward Poland in Light of Facts and Documents." Investigations will continue.

I draw the Soviet reader's attention to the influence of Western subversive centers on the events in Poland, not just because it assumed a considerable scale and was exercised by the vast propaganda apparatus of the United States and other NATO countries, but because the psychological war and the propaganda aggression against Poland are continuing even now -- with "theoretical" substantiation in the form of the doctrine of the "crusade" against communism.

People's Poland has long been the focus of the interests of Western subversive and anticommunist centers. At first it was considered a potentially weak link in the socialist community, and later it actually became a weak link very susceptible to the influences of bourgeois ideology. A massive propaganda offensive was conducted against Poland over many years. Its strategic aim was to cause the disintegration of Polish society and undermine the socialist system.

A special role was allocated to radio propaganda in accordance with a principle expressed by the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN: "A powerful radio transmitter is worth a nuclear submarine." As always in such cases, Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations that poison the air with Polish-language broadcasts were brought to the fore.

Of course, psychological warfare and propaganda campaigns are not ends in themselves. The Polish authorities have repeatedly drawn the West's attention to the fact that the radio stations' Polish-language programs are inflammatory, support antistate actions, and call for demonstrations against a legitimate government with which, incidentally, the United States, which finances these radio stations, has diplomatic relations.

Western radio programs frequently contain camouflaged and adroitly prepared attacks on our country, its government, and the Communist Party. What is the purpose of this unprecedented psychological aggression? It is to "soften" public consciousness, create tension, and prepare the psychological ground for antisocialist actions. Of course, contrary to the official slogans proclaimed by Washington, this entire ballyhoo has nothing to do with the dissemination of objective information. This is very commonplace subversion and "psychological warfare."

It began long ago and has essentially been continuing, with surges and ebbs, for several decades now. Psychological aggression designed to undermine the socialist system from within has constituted an important element of Washington's foreign policy for many years. The report President Carter submitted to Congress in March 1977 stated that radio broadcasting is a key element of American foreign policy and is of vital significance "for U.S. security."

The Reagan administration regards "psychological warfare" as of paramount importance in its diplomacy. U.S. policy today means nuclear blackmail and an arms race aimed at upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium in the world in its favor; it means armed intervention, diplomatic pressure, ideological subversion, and wild, blatant anti-communism elevated to the rank of official state doctrine.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which, as is known, are under the guardianship and leadership of the U.S. CIA, broadcast their programs in 15 languages of the peoples of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. In a week they transmit a sum total of more than 1,000 hours of programs. Last year, spending on this totaled $111 million. At the time of the events in Poland, Radio Free Europe was distinguished by its special aggressiveness, in many instances playing the role of a staff giving detailed instructions to underground antisocialist groupings in the country.

VOA broadcasts are also aimed at political destabilization in the socialist countries. This accords with the main directions of the Reagan administration's policy -- a policy being conducted against the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. The same subversive role is played by Britain's BBC and West Germany's Deutsche Welle. The West is constantly improving propaganda techniques and the number of programs, spending huge amounts of money on this.

So, a propaganda war is waged in peacetime. This is part of the American strategy in the international arena -- a strategy which Reagan himself has called a "crusade" against communism. And he is continuing it today, although in the interests of tactics in the election campaign he has somewhat modified his tone and language. However, this must not mislead anyone: The essence of White House policy remains as before. The essence of the policy is just the same -- new American missiles in Europe, the arms race, and the militarization of space. All this, according to Washington's plans, is designed to intimidate the socialist countries, and not only them; propaganda and psychological aggression are carried out to weaken socialist society from within. The substance of the U.S.-inspired propaganda campaign has not changed.

The West's subversive campaign against socialism in Poland is not abating. Various "specialists" in Polish affairs from Radio Free Europe, VOA, and BBC, and other radio stations have gambled on kindling antagonism in our society and on stimulating tension and unrest. The imperialists are continuing a coordinated and precisely planned campaign against Poland. It is characteristic that the various radio nests pursue an identical ideological line: The same scenario, the same arguments, the same style -- malicious, aggressive, and full of demagogy. And all this is done "in the name of the ideals of freedom and justice." There is no greater cynicism or duplicity than the U.S. Administration's actions today.

The methods of hostile campaigns change. Western ideologues have invented their own varieties of socialism: one is "good," another "bad," one is "orthodox," another "liberal." This is done for the purpose of weakening unity, for the purpose of splitting the world of socialism. Comrade K.U. Chernenko warned of this at the meeting with voters: "Imperialist politicians try their utmost to limit the socialist countries' international influence. They try to weaken their cohesion and to shake the foundations of the socialist system where it seems they can count on success. Under these conditions, it is particularly important to preserve and strengthen the fraternal socialist countries' solidarity."

The ideological aggression against Poland and the other socialist countries, the psychological warfare, the provocations undertaken by the West, and the use of an entire arsenal of other means directed against the new system must not be considered independent actions unrelated to one another. The intensity of the conflicts taking place is sometimes determined by the correlation of class and political forces not just within a given country. Thus, the strength of groupings hostile to socialism depends not only on their internal base, but also on the external assistance of anti-communist, imperialist forces and their special services. The example of Poland confirms this, showing once again that capitalism is in no way abandoning the export of counterrevolution.

But the example of Poland also still more convincingly attests to the fact that the fraternal countries are fully resolved to safeguard and develop revolutionary gains in the spirit of unity, cohesion, socialist internationalism, and comradely mutual assistance.

The significance of the community states' unity and cohesion was once again profoundly revealed by the documents of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, as well as by Comrade W. Jaruzelski's working visit to the USSR, his meeting with Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the Soviet-Polish talks held in Moscow.

In a world full of tension and unrest, the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion is a great, lasting asset.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER VISITS EAST EUROPE

Prague Press Conference

LD041723 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 4 TASS -- The proposal of the Soviet Government on keeping nuclear weapons from space is very important and constructive, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today said at a press-conference in Prague during his official visit to Czechoslovakia. The Greek head of government expressed the hope that the United States would give a positive reply to this proposal. The dialogue of the two leading powers is crucial to safeguarding peace, he stressed.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East, Andreas Papandreou said that there could be no partial or step-by-step solution in that region. Separate agreements between Israel and Egypt and between Israel and Lebanon failed. Syrian presence in Lebanon is an important factor of settling the crisis. Papandreou believes that Syria has made a major contribution to the rehabilitation of Lebanon and that it is necessary for all countries to realise that no solution disregarding the right of the Palestinian people to establish a national state will succeed. The only way to fairly resolve the Mideastern crisis is to convene a U.N.-sponsored international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the USSR and the USA.

Andreas Papandreou noted serious problems in relations between Greece and NATO,

Touching upon the proposal to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans, Andreas Papandreou said that it had drawn a positive response from interested countries. The nuclear weapon-free Balkans along with the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe, the Greek prime minister said, would be a major contribution to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

Papandreou also stated the view of his government on Greek-Turkish relations.

In the course of his visit, which ended today, the Greek head of government signed a long-term programme for the expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Greek republic.

CSSR-Greece Communique

LD042045 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 4 TASS -- Czechoslovakia and Greece hold that it is necessary to remove from Europe all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical weapons, says a communique circulated here on the results of the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The visit ended today. Andreas Papandreou was received by President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak and held talks with Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal.

The sides emphasized that all interstate disputes should be decided through talks and came out for the adoption of effective measures aimed at banning the use of military force or threat of force.

Lubomir Strougal spoke about the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries, above all the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO countries. Andreas Papandreou regards these proposals as positive and meritting serious consideration.

The heads of the government of both countries pointed to the need of adopting concrete and effective measures to end the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to reduce armed forces and armaments to the lowest level in the sphere of conventional and nuclear armaments with the observance of the interests of the security of all states in order to achieve general and complete disarmament under a strict and effective international control.

The sides deem it important to reach agreement on banning all nuclear tests, on prohibiting the emplacement of any weapons in outer space, on the banning and liquidation of chemical weapons and on measures of control in this sphere.

The sides expressed the confidence that the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe and other areas of the world would be an important contribution.

Touching upon the Cyprus problem, the sides declared that it had complicated as a result of the unilateral proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." They declared for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus for an early peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem through talks on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

The participants in the talks pointed out that durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a comprehensive and equitable settlement of the conflict, withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, respect for lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The sides emphasized that the conflict in the Middle East can be settled only through all-embracing talks between all sides concerned with the participation of the PLO on an equal basis as the lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Having discussed the situation in Central America the sides arrived at the conclusion that the crisis in the region must be settled through talks between Central American countries without outside interference. They proclaim support for the efforts of the countries of the "Contadora Group."

Received by GDR's Honecker

LD041408 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin July 4 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has arrived on an official visit here today at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

In Schoenefeld Airport the prime minister of Greece was welcomed by Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON USSR-SFRY ECONOMIC SESSION

PM031514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 25-28 June.

There was a discussion of issues related to the fulfillment of the accords contained in the "Basic Guidelines for the Implementation of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SFRY Through 1990" and the progress of the consultations between the planning and foreign trade organs on the development of cooperation in the forthcoming 5-year period. Here special attention was paid to questions of developing production sharing and specialization in leading sectors of machine building and cooperation in the field of the agro-industrial complex.

The committee session discussed issues of fulfilling reciprocal commitments for goods deliveries in 1983 and 1984 and transport questions.

There was an examination of the progress in fulfilling the commitments stemming from the agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in constructing and modernizing industrial and other establishments in Yugoslavia.

Note was made of the successful development of scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet and Yugoslav organizations and steps were outlined for further enhancing its effectiveness and accelerating the introduction of the results of joint developments into production.

The decisions made by the committee were aimed at the further expansion and intensification of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation by B. Srebic, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The committee's work took place in an atmopshere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

BULGARIAN DAILY CITES U.S. MOVES IN ANTONOV CASE

LD031819 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia July TASS -- A new gross provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, this is how the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO assessed the adoption by the U.S. Senate of discriminatory measures limiting trade with Bulgaria under the pretext of its alleged involvement in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The newspaper points out that U.S. propaganda has been waging for long a campaign of slander instigated by the Central Intelligence Agency for the purpose of discrediting Bulgaria, slandering countries of real socialism. Groundless allegations are again advanced about the implication of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in an attempt on the life of John Paul the Second. This time the pretext for stirring up the propaganda campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria was the publishing in the West of excerpts from a "secret report" by Italy's Deputy Chief Prosecutor Albano in which the version about the "Bulgarian trace" is, allegedly, confirmed.

By all indications, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, the West and above all the USA, needed to step up the propaganda campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria in order to inject life into the preliminary investigation in Rome which has reached an impasse since proofs are non-existent, and also to prepare public opinion for the adoption by the U.S. Senate of a discriminatory decision with regard to Bulgaria.

Since the coming to power in the White House of the Reagan administration notorious for its pathological anti-communism, the United States many times adopted discriminatory measures against sovereign states, particularly socialist states, interfered in their internal affairs. The "defenders" of human rights in the U.S. Senate should be aware that an accusation against an individual or a state should not be based on suppositions and guesses, on slander.

On what grounds does the Senate describe a sovereign socialist Bulgaria "terroristic country"? The decision of the U.S. Senate is part of the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration which launched a "crusade" against socialist countries. It shows clearly what is the worth of the calls for peacefulness that have been made by the White House so often of late.

Bulgaria categorically rejects all the allegations about its involvement in the attempt on the pope's life, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The People's Republic of Bulgaria always strongly declared against terrorism as a way to achieve goals in international affairs. This is something that the Reagan administration has no right to say about itself. It has elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy.

BTA STATEMENT HITS U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD031016 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia July 3 TASS -- Bulgarian leaders and members of the general public assess the U.S. Senate-adopted restrictions on trade with Bulgaria as a hostile act, and express resolute protest at this provocative decision, says a statement by the Bulgarian news agency BTA, released here. This step is aimed at discrediting Bulgaria's home and foreign policies in the eyes of the world public. It is a part of the Reagan administration's "crusade" against real socialism and course towards East-West confrontation which brought about a dangerous aggravation of the international situation.

The BTA statement says that the motivation of the Senate-imposed restrictions is nothing new, for it repeats the insinuations which have underlied [as received] an unprecedented slanderous campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under way for nearly two years. Accusing Bulgaria without any grounds whatsoever of an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, the U.S. Senate ignores Bulgaria's widely recognised contribution to combating international terrorism, a feature of life which is alien to socialist system. Bulgaria is also accused of aiding Nicaragua, although Bulgaria is a sovereign nation that will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent policy of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding with all countries, BTA news agency stresses. The Senate's decision cannot be assessed otherwise but as an unlawful political act which will have extremely negative consequences for Bulgarian-American relations.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

PM031418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 28 June, N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received T. Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian minister of energy and raw material resources [as published]. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an examination of questions of bilateral cooperation in the field of material and technical supply, including the effective utilization of material resources and the prompt exchange of output used for production and technical purposes.

BULGARIAN ACADEMICIAN WRITES ON EEC, CEMA SUMMITS

PM031833 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 July in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,500-word Sofia article by Academician Vladimir Topencharov of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences entitled "An Alternative to Madness" and published under the rubric "Foreign Publicist's Platform." The article sets out to highlight the "striking contrast" between the CEMA and EEC summits. Topencharov talks about "conflict" in the EEC, low expectations at the summit, and financial quarrels, and compares this with the CEMA conference, which demonstrated socialism's "advantages in all spheres," "clearly reflected the collectivism in the quest for solutions of major economic and social problems, concern for the welfare of each of the fraternal countries and for the growth of cooperation aimed at attaining new heights of scientific and technical progress," and has a "demonstration of socialist principles not only in mutual relations among the CEMA countries, but on a world scale."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON HOWE VISIT TO MOSCOW

Second Round of Gromyko Talks

BK031331 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has had a further round of talks in Moscow with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, and he will be meeting President Chernenko during the day. Observers have been looking for any sign of a warming in relations but the tone of the exchanges between Sir Geoffrey and Mr Gromyko this morning seems to have been set by yesterday's disagreements and where the blame lies for the stalemate in nuclear arms limitation talks, and Sir Geoffrey has had more strong words on the Soviet outlook on arms control. Our diplomatic correspondent Gorden Martin reports from the Soviet capital:

[Begin Martin recording] The second round of talks lasted longer than expected and went on for 3 hours, compared with yesterday's initial 2-hour exchange, and instead of moving on immediately to other topics, the two sides returned to spend another hour on East-West relations, an indication of the obstacles standing in the way of the improvement Mr Geoffrey was hoping to promote. A further index of the bleakness of the present climate lies in the guarded reply that Mr Gromyko gave to Sir Geoffrey's invitation to visit Britain. The Soviet foreign minister, while expressing his gratitude for the invitation, said it would be considered by the Soviet leadership and would probably be accepted in principle. This cautious language seems to augur ill for any visit in the immediate future by the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher. All in all, therefore, the message is that any improvement in East-West relations will be a long war. Sir Geoffrey again emphasized in a BBC radio interview: [end recording]

[Begin Howe recording] I came here with a very clear object. I wanted to make sure that the Soviet Union understood exactly how we see the way ahead. I wanted to emphasize the extent which we have interest in common and trying to make a headway on arms control. I wanted to leave them in no doubts about our own position and I have certainly done that. I have explained our position very clearly. I must say that the reaction that I have had so far is still a very negative one, and there is something quite illogical. I don't [word indistinct] with that. I don't expect an immediate conversion or anything of that kind. [words indistinct] This is part of a long-term process, in which together with other people from the Western alliance, we are trying to overcome the (?error-founded) suspicion and the negative thinking which prevails in Moscow for a long time. [end recording]

Chernenko, Howe Meeting

PM040936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Talk With G. Howe"]

[Text] TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 3 July received Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, who was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and, USSR minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation.

The meeting, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, covered certain urgent international problems and issues of Soviet-British relations.

The foreign policy course of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko stressed, has been and will be aimed at averting the threat of war, consolidating peace, and developing relations of trust and mutually beneficial cooperation between states.

The Soviet Union will not allow the disruption of the military-strategic balance that has formed in the world, the disruption sought by the USA and the NATO military bloc. Together with our allies in the Warsaw Pact, we are compelled to make counter measures of a defensive character, which we have previously announced. Such measures would not be necessary if the United States, and NATO countries following in its wake, stopped deployment of U.S. missiles and took measures to remove the missiles already deployed in Europe. The Soviet Union would also simultaneously take steps to abrogate its reply measures. All this would open the road to talks on both medium-range and strategic nuclear armaments.

Konstantin Chernenko drew attention to a range of far-reaching proposals advanced by the Soviet Union for improvement of the international situation, for curbing the arms race, and for disarmament.

The significance of the Soviet Government's proposal to immediately start talks on a range of questions whose solution would ensure the prevention of the militarization of outer space has been emphasized. It is now up to the West to answer all these questions. The reaching of arrangements on them, undoubtedly, would have a positive effect on the entire international situation.

The Soviet Union is in favor of an upward trend in Soviet-British relations, Konstantin Chernenko said. But this depends on both sides. We are prepared, as before, to promote the development of bilateral relations with Britain on a basis of mutual advantage, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Geoffrey Howe, in his turn, set forth the point of view of the British Government on the issues discussed. He stated Britain's interest in improving relations with the Soviet Union, and carrying on political dialogue.

Present at the meeting were: (from the Soviet side) Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Viktor Popov, ambassador of the USSR to Great Britain; (from the British side) Iain Sutherland, ambassador of Great Britain to the USSR, M. Jenkins, deputy to the permanent under-secretary of state, and L. Appleyard, senior assistant to the secretary of state.

Howe News Conference

LD031854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, who is on a visit in the Soviet Union, held a press conference today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center.

The British secretary of state said that he had come to Moscow with two aims in mind. The first, he said, "was to make sure that the Soviet leadership properly understands our views and concerns and that we have a firsthand expalnation of theirs" while the second was "to explore areas where we should be able to find common interests." On the first of those, he said he was "reasonably satisfied." "I have had two full sessions with Mr Gromyko and a lengthy visit with President Chernenko. We have covered the main areas of mutual concern." As to the second aim, he said it was "much too early to expect results." "We do have interests in common", Sir Geoffrey Howe said. "There are opportunities that we should seize. The pattern of contacts we are gradually reestablishing is designed to lead to more trade and exchanges than in the recent past." He also said he hoped that there would be more discussion and cooperation, or at least lesser room for misunderstanding between the sides, both regarding regional problems such as, for example, the Middle East, and most of all in the search for arms control. In this connection, we spoke out in favor of strengthening trust between East and West. I am sure, Howe said, that we must make further efforts to extend dialogue between East and West, and in this sense my visit should serve as some kind of progress in that direction.

Touching on the Soviet propsoal of June 29 on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, Sir Geoffrey Howe noted that, no doubt, this proposal was an improtant one and merited attention. He said that that was why he welcomed it. At the same time, the British secretary of state justified Washington's obstructionist approach to the Soviet proposal to hold Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of outer space.

The minister spoke out in favor of improving Soviet-British relations in the political, economic, trade and cultural fields.

A correspondent of the Argentine agency DYN asked the secretary of state to explain the growing British military presence on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Geoffrey Howe tried to justify the expansion of the British military presence in this region, specifically the modernization of the Air Force bases, referring to the need to guarantee the "security" of the island's inhabitants.

Asked if Britain intended to withdraw its punitive troops from Ulster (Northern Ireland), he tried to justify their presence by the need to maintain order in Northern Ireland. At the same time, he labeled the fighters for the freedom of Ulster who are not ceasing the just struggle for their rights and freedoms as "terrorists."

A question was asked about the British Government's attitude to the prohibition of all trypes of nuclear weapon tests. In his answer, Sir Geoffrey Howe declared support for a ban on such tests but linked this question with the problem of verification, a means used by the Western powers to block productive talks on this vitally important issue.

Lomeyko Gives Press Briefing

LD031545 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 3 Jul 84

["Briefing at the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today held a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the completion of Soviet-British talks.

The Soviet spokesman, first deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Lomeyko, noted that the conversations in Moscow, especially the meeting between the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, as well Sir Geoffrey Howe's conversations with Andrey Gromyko were useful. Questions of the international situation and also of bilateral relations were discussed during these meeting and converations, he said. Both sides expressed concern with the tension in the world.

Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet spokesman said further, drew the attention of the British side to Konstantin Chernenko's statements confirming the invariableness of the Soviet Union's policy directed at preserving peace and preventing nuclear war. The need of urgent measures to prevent the militarisation of outer space and the importance of Soviet-American talks on this issue were stressed.

The Soviet side, Vladimir Lomeyko went on, stressed the need to reduce and limit nuclear arms. The British side also stressed the need to solve this question but, apart from outlining the known NATO position, did not suggest anything of a constructive nature. The Soviet Union, he stressed, is for honest, serious talks. But the United States wants neither the former nor the latter.

When the situation in the European Continnent was discussed Andrey Gromyko stressed that the deployment of American missiles on European territory had only aggravated tension. On condition of the withdrawal and further non-deployment of the American missiles the Soviet Union would be prepared to cancel the reply measures taken by it.

When regional problems were discussed, the Soviet spokesman noted, both sides agreed that bilateral consultations should be continued. It was found that on some questions the position of the British side coincides with that of Washington. This is especially true of Central America where, as is known, the United States has actually launched an undeclared war against the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua, is weaving a net of plots and organising armed provocations against other peoples of the region.

During the conversations and talks, the Soviet spokesman said in conclusion, special attention was concentrated on the need to prevent nuclear war. As to the Soviet Union, it was stated to the British secretary of state during his meeting with Konstantin Chernenko that the Soviet Union's foreign policy would be further directed at the preservation of peace, the prevention of nuclear war and the development of international cooperation.

Gromyko Sees Howe Off

LD031702 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, left Moscow today. He was staying in the Soviet Union on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

The send-off party included Iain Sutherland, ambassador of Great Britain to the USSR.

Comparison of Gromyko Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July in its Second Edition, carries on page 4 an unattributed report on A.A. Gromyko's speech at the Kremlin luncheon in honor of G. Howe. It has been compared to the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subheading "Gromyko Speaks at Howe Lunch," and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA version begins:...[Text] Welcoming you, Mr... (omitting first two paragraphs);

In paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads:...Sixty years have recently gone by since... (adding "recently");

On page G 2, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads:...king -- to the citizens of Stalingrad this... (substituting "citizens" for "people");

In paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads:...known where this unhealthy allergy to detente... (adding "unhealthy");

In the last paragraph on page G 2, line one, PRAVDA reads:...Charter, grossly disregarding international standards, the... (omitting "accepted");

On page G 4, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads:...on medium-range nuclear means in Europe and... (substituting "means" for "systems");

In paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads:...a stacked deck. We don't think there... (substituting "we" for "I");

In paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads:...All this is veritable playing with words... (adding "veritable");

In paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads:...contacts among all states.

Answering questions of... (substituting "states" for "countries");

In the last paragraph on page G 4, line two, PRAVDA reads:...to their allies. However, this not only... (adding "however").

Dubrovskiy Comments on Visit

LD042141 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Jul 84

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program; Andrey Dubrovskiy commentary]

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Moscow was the first official visit by a British foreign secretary to this country in 7 years. Little wonder, therefore, that it is being given much attention in London. In the course of his visit Sir Geoffrey was received in the Kremlin by the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, and they discussed current international issues and Soviet-British relations. Konstantin Chernenko said Soviet foreign policy had been and would be aimed at removing the threat of war and strengthening peace and at promoting trust and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries. The USSR he said would not allow the strategic balance in the world to be upset as the United States and NATO are seeking to do.

Konstantin Chernenko also drew attention to the set of far-reaching proposals made by the Soviet Union with a view to improving the international situation, limiting the arms race and furthering disarmament, and he emphasized the importance of the Soviet proposals for immediate talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. It was up to the West, he said, to respond on all these matters. Agreement from them would undoubtedly have a positive effect on the entire international situation.

In the course of the Moscow talks, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, singled out several specific areas where Soviet-British cooperation could benefit the entire international community such as the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, to which Britain could make no mean contribution. The Soviet Union also hopes Britain will adopt a constructive attitude with respect to the Soviet proposal on specific talks to prevent the militarization of outer space, and finally, Britain could contribute to the success of the Stockholm conference, that is, facilitate agreement on major advances in the political arena and in international law and certain technical steps in the military field.

There are, thus, very real possibilities of strengthening security both in Europe and in the world, and although the Soviet Union and Britain belong to different alignments of states and have corresponding commitments to their allies, this, far from excluding, presupposes a need for joint or parallel actions by them to remove the danger of nuclear war. What are needed now are concrete steps in this field. Moreover, such concrete steps spoken about in Moscow, could well bring about changes for the better in the general relations between the two countries. Unfortunately, recent years, as Andrey Gromyko pointed out, have been marked by stagnation in these relations, and in some areas they have been even thrown back. The Soviet Union would like these to follow an upward trend in the interests of the people of both countries. Mutually beneficial cooperation between them, including the trade and economic sphere could help to solve many problems and thereby promote peace and stability.

U.S. SENATE DELEGATION TO PRESSURE NATO ALLIES

LD031916 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

A delegation of the Senate of the U.S. Congress which includes right-wing Republicans from among the zealous supporters of the Reagan administration leaves on a tour of a number of West European countries. The aim of the senators' tour is to exert pressure on the United States' West European allies in NATO in an effort to compel them to increase the military expenditures and give an unqualified support to Washington's aggressive policy.

Speaking at a press conference here, the head of the delegation, Chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar said that the senators intend first of all to demand from West European countries a "more equitable" sharing of the financial burden in the NATO framework. Western Europe should "fulfil better" its obligations in the sphere of military expenditures, the senator said in this connection.

Richard Lugar also said that it is now necessary to reinforce the non-nuclear armed forces of the bloc. The United States holds that "modernization" in this sphere must become the next stage in the strengthening of NATO's forces following the already started deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the continent.

COMMENTARY ON RECENT WEU SESSION, DECISIONS

Lifting of FRG Arms Ban Hit

PM021526 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Forgetting the Lessons of History"]

[Text] London, 29 Jun -- A session held here of the Council of the Western Euoprean Union [WEU] which is comprised of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg has adopted the unanimous decision to lift the last remaining restrictions on the production of offensive arms by West Germany. A communique published after the session claims that these restrictions, which were imposed in the 1954 Paris agreements on the establishment of the WEU, "have outlived their usefulness." As a result, the FRG will henceforth have the right to develop and manufacture all types of conventional arms, including long-range missiles, guided missiles, and strategic bombers Earlier, the WEU had already "given the greeen light" to Bonn regarding the construction of warships, including submarines, of unlimited displacement.

Thus, the FRG has succeeded in achieving the removal of the last restrictions on the buildup of the Bundeswehr's offensive might, along with the revocation of a number of verification measures stipulated in the Paris agreements and considered "humiliating" by official Bonn. This decision had been awaited with particular impatience by the FGR's military concerns and extreme right-wing circles.

The decision to remove the last obstacles to the production of offensive weapons in the FRG was adopted on the basis of recommendations put forward by the WEU Assembly held in Paris last week. It was marked by attempts to "revive" the WEU and transform it into a "European prop" of NATO, while in practice involving the West European NATO members even more extensively than before in the arms race and increasing the volume of their military spending.

It should be noted that the question of lifting restrictions on the production of offensive arms in the FRG was raised on France's initiative.

Serov Warns of FRG Militarization

LD051023 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The decision of the council of the West European Union lifting the last restrictions on the manufacture of conventional arms in West Germany was described by Kurt Bachman, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, as a dangerous step toward the militarisation of West Germany.

Yielding to pressure from Helmut Kohl's government, the council of the West European Union gave the green light to the manufacture of such types of armaments in West Germany as strategic bombers, long-range and guided missiles, Kurt Bachmann said in a TASS interview. These means of warfare may potentially be used as vehicles for nuclear weapons.

In 1954, the Federal Republic pledged, in accordance with the Paris agreements, to put the Bundeswehr's armaments under control by the council of the West European Union. But since then all the restrictions imposed upon it have been gradually lifted to make the Bundeswehr one of the biggest West European armies equipped with modern arms.

Using the Paris accords as a cover-up, K. Bachmann said, Bonn has set itself a far-reaching aim of revising the results of World War Two. Such intentions on the part of the government, which is also asserting that the "German question remains open," cannot but cause serious concern.

TRUD Scores FRG Arms Plans

PM031019 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jul 84 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Antsiferov dispatch: "The Appetites of the Steel 'Leopards'"]

[Text] Bonn -- A session in London of the council of the West European Union [WEU], which consists of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, has unanimously decided to lift the final restrictions on West Germany's production of offensive weapons.

As the communique published after the session asserts, these restrictions established 30 years ago by the WEU itself have "outlived their usefulness." Consequently, the FRG will henceforth be entitled to develop and produce all kinds of conventional arms, including long-range and remote guided missiles, strategic bombers, and warships with a displacement of over 3,000 tons.

Thus the FRG has succeeded in removing the final restrictions in the way of the buildup of the Bundeswehr's offensive might and in revoking a number of control measures provided by the Paris agreements [setting up the WEU] which official Bonn considered "humiliating." Military concerns and extreme right-wing circles in the FRG have been awaiting this decision with great impatience.

When the U.S. Air Force trnasports carrying the first Pershings destined for deployment in the FRG landed at a Frankfurt airfield besieged by antiwar movement demonstrators, the U.S. military base at Mutlangen was already prepared to receive the lethal cargo. Now the missiles have already been hoisted onto very powerful prime movers. Unlike the Pershings marked "Made in the USA," these multi-ton mobile monsters bear the logo of Man -- one of West Germany's largest machine-building concerns.

The FRG's bourgeois press prefers not to publicize the fact that the company has received a contract to manufacture automotive transporters for the U.S. missiles. This is understandable. The link between the U.S and FRG military industrial complexes is already becoming more than obvious. The associations are too grotesque and sinister: U.S. -made nuclear death on West German-made vehicles. What is the point of reminding the "Bundesbuerger," the ordinary West German inhabitant, that he is paying directly from his own pocket for the FGR to be turned into America's nuclear hostage. After all, quite a lot of taxpayers' money has been spent producing the prime movers. Finally, the supplies of Pershings mounted to Man vehicles is further evidence of the level and scale of military production in the FRG.

According to STERN magazine, West Germany has been turned into "one of the largest arms producers in the world." As Hans-Ulrich Pieper, a representative of the leadership of the Rheinmetall Company, acknowledges: "There is no single major firm" in the country "which has not worked on arms." Companies such as Daimler-Benz, Man, Siemens, Telefunken, Rheinmetall, Bosch, and many others as well as the largest West German banks have all been drawn into the tight knot of mutual interest in arms production. Tanks, submarines, antiaircraft missiles and rapid-fire guns, artillery and infantry weapons, aircraft, and the very latest types of military electronic equipment are now being produced in the FRG.

In conjunction with military concerns in the other NATO countries, the West German monopolies are taking part in the production of Ariane ballistic missiles and cruise missiles. Noted for their particular involvement in this sphere are Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) and Dornier -- concerns whose ominous names revive in people's memories the very recent history of the preparation for and launching of World War II. At that time, they provided aircraft for Hitler's air force, the Luftwaffe, which sowed destruction and death throughout Europe. Nowadays, their plants assemble Alfajet ground-attack aircraft and Tornado fighter-bombers which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons and which, as they are boasting on the Rhine, can "reach the Urals."

In all, the Bundeswehr is to be equipped with 322 Tornadoes. They cost over DM78 million each. Even if you bear in mind the fact that the aircraft is a joint Anglo-French-Italian-West German venture, its production guarantees MBB fabulous profits.

"War is the best advertisement for the arms industry" -- this slogan, as cynical as it is monstrous, cited by STERN magazine, describes both the "trade policy" of West Germany's arms manufacturers and the actions of the FRG authorities who encourage such a policy. It is no coincidence, as STERN writes, that there has not been a single armed conflict in the world in recent years in which weapons marked "Made in the FRG" have not been used.

By indirect means through third parties, and sometimes even directly although without undue publicity, the West German concerns are supplying reactionary and dictatorial regimes with their "murderous hardware." However, the truth will always out, and when it does another scandal will erupt in the country just as it did with the construction of submarines for the fascist junta in Chile at the HDW shipyards in Kiel, for example. Hardly had the submarines left their berths than they gave rise to very noisy and dramatic events. On a trial voyage in the Skagerak, which links the Baltic and the North Sea, one of the submarines traveling at a great depth caught the net of a Danish fishing vessel with its conning tower, pulled it under the water and sank it. Without reducing speed and without even surfacing, the submarine simply fled "from the scene of the accident"leaving the stricken ship and its crew to the whim of fate. Three Danish fishermen died.

However, it would be a mistake to suppose that the increased arms production is perceived in the FRG merely as the echo of the salvoes of Krupp's guns thundering in some distant crisis areas of the world. The arms race unleashed by the monopolists is also causing destruction in the GRG itself. It is destroying jobs, social benefits, and the possibility of an improvement in the position of working people.

The Flick concern, for example, which is making superprofits out of Leopard tanks, dismissed over 2,000 people from its enterprises last year alone. According to figures from the German Institute for Economic Research, state investments of DM10 billion could create 241,000 new jobs in the sphere of science and education; 243,000 people would gain work if this money was invested in social projects, and 245,000 people would be provided with a wage if these resources were spent on developing municipal services. When used in the military industry they are capable of providing work for just 180,000 people.

But the convincing eloquence of the economic statistics is nullified by the West German authorities' policy. According to trade union figures, DM7.4 million per hour was spent on creating missiles, tanks, aircraft, guns, and other military hardware in the FRG last year. The present Defense Ministry budget has increased by over 6 percent and has passed the DM60 billion level -- and this is without taking into account the hidden military spending concealed under other headings. At the same time there is a sharp reduction in state spending on various social projects, education, the medical service, and housing construction.

Such a policy is meeting increasingly firm opposition from West German working people and their trade unions. The country's progressive forces support the Soviet proposals on freezing and reducing the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries' military budgets. They are demanding that the appetites of the steel "Leopards" be curbed.

FRG Arms Budget 'Astronomical'

LD031949 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 3 TASS - TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The draft budget of West Germany for fiscal 1985 year which was submitted for the approval of the Bonn government provides for a substantial growth of military spendings. Out of the overall volume of expenditures amounting to 260 billion marks, about 50 billion are earmarked for the West German Defense Agency -- 3.7 per cent up against the level of the previous year. This figure does not include expenditures on the research and design work in the sphere of the development of new types of armaments which are included in the budget of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Technology. It is also to grow in 1985 to reach 7.26 billion marks.

Truly astronomical sums of money are to be spent on the arms buildup for Bundeswehr in 1985-1990. According to press reports, they are to reach 132 billion marks. The steadily growing inflation will bring the sum to the level of 200 billion marks.

The Kohl government is now going to submit this gigantic armament program for the consideration of Bundestag. It envisages the purchasing for Bundeswehr of about 13,000 missiles (including the modernized "Pershing-1" missiles) to thesum of 83.5 billion marks, a large number of planes, helicopters, tanks, submarines, ships and other types of up-to-date military hardware.

The militaristic program of the Bonn government was undoubtedly adopted with due account for the resolution of the Council of the Western European Union on lifting the last of the restrictions on the production of conventional armaments in West Germany set by the 1954 Paris agreements. Now West German concerns have been given practically boundless possibilities to take part in the arms race carried on by Bonn.

FRG AUTHORITIES VIOLATING RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

LD032202 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 3 TASS -- The deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG is accompanied by the unprecedented onslaught of the authorities on democratic rights of citizens. This was stressed at a press conference held here today by the board of the German Communist Party. It is above all, Communists, who are in the vanguard of the struggle against the arms race, for social justice that are vicitimized first of all for political reasons, specifically by means of an unconstitutional practice of "ban on professions".

Speaking at a press conference, member of the board of the German Communist Party Fritz Noll stressed that fearing the constantly growing movement of peace champions, the authorities increasingly resort to the use of special services against them, specifically the military counter-intelligence service. This service makes a recourse to various methods, not stopping at reprisals, to prevent the growing awareness of many soldiers and officers of Bundeswehr of the dangerous nature of the militaristic course conducted by the USA, NATO and the FRG Government, he said.

The sphere of the activity of the military counter-intelligence service is not limited to the Bundeswehr. It became known that the service is making files on tens of thousands of West German citizens were subjected to such a screening in the 12 years of the existence of the "bans on professions". Those who rejected humiliating interrogations were dismissed as "disloyal", Fritz Noll said. As the struggle against the nuclear threat is stepping up in the FRG, the number of victims on the "bans on professions" is increasing, he said.

FRG SHIPS VIOLATE SWEDISH RULES OF VISIT

LD031325 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The violations by West German warships of the rules of stay in Swedish territorial waters has caused an outburst of public anger in this sovereign neutral country. It was announced here that General Lennart Ljung, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Sweden, is carefully investigating this incident.

Ten days ago a group of Western German ships consisting of a frigate and nine torpedo boats was staying here at the invitation of the local military authorities. On their way from the port of Lulea in the north of the country to Umea on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia the group's commander ordered the ships to change course and cast anchor at the port of Husum. He issued this order without notifying competent Swedish authorities. Moreover, it was noticed that there was great activity aboard the ships at night, that divers went under water from board the ships and that several crew members went ashore.

This is far from being the first time that NATO ships conduct themselves in such a way in Swedish neutral waters. A few days ago the newspapers reported that in April last year Swedish territorial waters were violated by the West German warship Juist which cast anchor to the east of the port of Simrishamn. In mid-April this year the British naval frigate Plymouth entered the closed port of Karlskrona and a few days earlier the American destroyer Kidd took part in U.S. military operations to occupy Grenada and off the shores of Lebanon.

FINNISH MILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM031349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of Finnish Armed Forces' military educational institutions headed by Major General (E. Rannikko), chief of the Main Staff Cadre Department, visited the Soviet Union 26-29 June.

The Finnish guests visited a number of USSR Defense Ministry military educational institutions, acquainted themselves with monuments and sights of the Hero City of Moscow, and laid a wreath at the Tomb Of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was received by Colonel General Kh. M. Amharyan, deputy commander in chief of the ground forces.

On 29 June the delegation left for home.

TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH ITALIAN CULTURE WORKERS

LD041115 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov today met with Italian participants in a Soviet-Italian conference of workers in culture. A friendly conversation was held in the course of which the sides stressed the need to strengthen ties between the public of the two countries with a view to deepening trust and understanding between the peoples, in the interests of peace in Europe and all over the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

PM051018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Ankara, 29 Jun -- The protocol of the 7th session of the Soviet-Turkish Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation has been signed here. The document envisages the further development of economic and trade ties between the two neighboring countries. In particular, it reflects issues of increasing the capacity of the metallurgical plant in Iskenderun to 4 million metric tons of steel per year, as well as cooperation in the construction of thermal energy facilities, Soviet supplies of natural gas and extra quantities of electricity to Turkey, and the development of coastal trade. The question of preparing a draft long-term program for the development of bilateral economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation was also considered.

The protocol was signed for the Soviet side by Y. P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Turkish side by Turkish State Minister A. Alptemocin.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV -- On 19 June, Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, received Liedermann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Austrian Republic to the Soviet Union, who was in Kiev on a protocol visit. In a conversation, Comrade Pogrebnyak gave an account of the work carried out in the republic to accomplish the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and of the share of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Austrian cooperation. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 19 Jun 84 AU]

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER'S UPCOMING VISIT VIEWED

LD031855 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Soviet press has reported that Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister, will visit the Soviet Union -- as previously agreed -- for a formal visit during the first half of this month.

Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are developing successfully for the third decade. Diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in March 1963. Kuwait is pursuing a policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment and has close or similar stances to those of the Soviet Union in a number of the most important international issues, the foremost of which is the struggle for peace, halting the arms race, and for the return to the process of detente.

Being a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Kuwait is working to solve the Iranian-Iraqi conflict by political means and opposes any foreign interference in the affairs of the states of the region regardless of the excuses for such interference.

Kuwaiti statesmen's visits to the Soviet Union have become a good tradition. In 1981, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, visited the Soviet Union, and a Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation led by Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani, speaker of the National Assembly, visited us in 1983. All these visits were a useful contribution to the development of the friendly Soviet-Kuwaiti relations.

Kuwaiti defense minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union that it is taking place within the framework of the policy his country is pursuing -- the policy of peaceful coexistence -- whose principles are also the basis of Soviet foreign policy.

'AFAFAT AIDE SAYS FATAH-USSR RELATIONS IMPROVING

LD031211 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, July 3 (KUNA) -- A close aid of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted here Tuesday as saying that relations between the Soviet Union and the mainstream Fatah commando movement were undergoing a "qualitative leap" and underscored that Soviet military support to Iraq was based on the necessity of stability in the Gulf region for world peace and detente.

In a statement carried today by AL-ANBA' newspaper, Fatah Central Committee member and head of the Unified Information Department, Khalid al-Hasan, stated that Moscow was in favour of an early Palestinian reunification and a gradual return of Egypt to the Arab ranks.

Al-Hasan, who visited Moscow along with a Fatah delegation towards the end of last May, said that the Soviet officials had expressed support for an early meeting of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) and added that Moscow was continuing its mediation for normalizing of PLO-Syrian relations.

The official expressed hope that efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia together with the Soviet mediation will persuade Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to take an initiative in this respect, and indicated that Soviet-Fatah relations were undergoing a qualitative leap.

Soviet relations with Fatah movement, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, had been shadowed by the inter-Palestinian rift and Syria's open siding with 'Arafat's opponents in the conflict which eventually led to withdrawal of 'Arafat loyalist forces from the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli.

The visit to Cairo by 'Arafat last December was also reported to have cast additional shadows and left the Kremlin leadership even more confused on the PLO leader's real motivations.

Al-Hasan said that during the Soviet-Fatah discussions of the issue of Chairman 'Arafat, Soviet officials had frankly admitted that they "level no accusations against Yasir 'Arafat either from the human, moral, or historical aspect because we believe that in case of any error, if any, it should be rectified rather than causing a split within the PLO". The officials also expressed their support of an early meeting of the PNC and the resumption of legitimate Palestinian work, he added.

On the Gulf War between Iraq and Iran, the official stated that Soviet military support extended to Iraq was dictated by a Soviet conviction that stability of the region was vital for world peace and detente, and that this war greatly influences the situation in the Middle East and hence should be de-escalated as the first step toward bringing it to an eventual halt.

Khalid al-Hasan concluded that the Soviets had voiced their support of a gradual return of Egypt to the Arab fold and urged an Arab collective and committed stand on the call for an international conference to settle the Middle East problem.

ENVOY TROYANOVSKIY ON GULF WAR, AFGHANISTAN, U.S.

LD031912 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] United Nations, July 3 (KUNA) -- Soviet envoy Oleg Troyanovskiy Tuesday stopped short of justifying Iraqi attacks against oil tankers in the Arabian Gulf.

Asked by reporters to comment on the Iraqi shelling of naval targets around Khark Island, Moscow's permanent representative said the actions are "within the framework" of the war between the two countries and that they are within a declared war zone. When asked if the Soviet Union justifies these attacks, Troyanovskiy was evasive. "Let's just say, the sooner this senseless conflict ends the better."

Troyanovskiy warned that the real danger in the Gulf are American designs to establish bases there because this could lead to an extension of the conflict.

On other matters, the Soviet diplomat deplored the negative reaction of the United States to the General Assembly's proposal for an international Middle East peace conference. Asked what the chances are for holding the conference, Troyanovskiy said: "With the Americans and the Israelis opposing it, I'm afraid it's unrealistic to believe it will take place." He expressed hope, however, that Washington sooner or later will realise that a collective effort is the best way of solving the Middle East problem."

On Afghanistan, the Soviet diplomat said, when asked if Moscow is winning the war against the insurgents: "There is no war in Afghanistan. There are outside forces trying to destabilise Afghanistan, but the Kabul Government has the situation under control."

Commenting further on this issue, Troyanovskiy disputed the contention that no progress is being made in the U.N. sponsored negotiations to bring an end to the Afghanistan problem.

He did not comment on the current mediation efforts conducted by U.N. Undersecretary-General Diego Cordovez. But he said much progress is being made in the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the refugee issue.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON GULF FIGHTING CITED

LD041316 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, July 4 TASS -- Iraqi troops have carried out a number of operations on various sectors of the front, says a communique of the Iraqi High Military Command. In the area east of Basra, Iraqi units repelled several enemy attacks, inflicting upon it losses in manpower and materiel. Combat positions and troop shelters were destroyed. On the central and northern sectors, the Iraqi artillery shelled Iranian concentrations of troops, staffs, communications, and other military facilities.

Iran is also reported to be preparing for a new offensive, sending reinforcements, including armoured units, to the frontline and stockpiling ammunition and military equipment.

Nicosia, July TASS -- The IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) reports from the area of fighting that yesterday Iranian artillery shelled enemy positions on the northeastern sector of the front. Iranian shelling destroyed various emplacements, command, and observation posts, killed and wounded more than 60 Iraqi servicemen.

Over the past twenty four hours, the agency says, on the southern sector the Iranian troops attacked enemy artillery and mortar positions, headquarters, and fortification works.

New York, July TASS -- U.S. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent messages to the presidents of Iran and Iraq urging them to put an end to the hostilities and refrain from the use of chemical weapons under any circumstances, strictly abide by the commitments of the sides not to shell peaceful populated localities and civilian objectives.

NEWELL'S AFRICA TOUR TO QUELL CRITICISM OF U.S.

LD042154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Newell, assistant U.S. Secretary for international organization affairs, has begun a tour of Africa. His itinerary includes the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Morocco, and a number of other countries. The aim of the tour is to exert pressure on the countries of independent Africa in order to draw them into the orbit of the hegemonistic policy of Washington on the world arena. According to the testimony of THE NEW YORK TIMES the tour by the high-ranking American diplomat is connected with the opening of the regular session of the UN General Assembly in September. On the eve of this forum, the Reagan administration is trying to quell the wave of criticism which its policy of worsening international tension is subject to in Africa.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SWAPO AIDES

PM291513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports": "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 27 June USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev received (Kh. Pokhamba), South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) financial secretary, and (A. Shikhepo), SWAPO deputy foreign secretary, who are in Moscow.

The talk considered questions of the situation in southern Africa and a Namibian settlement.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH MALAGASY PRESIDENT

PM021012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka conveying to him and the friendly Malagasy people the sincere congratulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people on the country's national holiday -- Proclamation of Independence Day -- and wishes for new successes in the cause of developing the country along its chosen path and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

In a reply telegram D. Ratsiraka expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulatory message, stressing that he assesses it as new proof of the vitality of the relations of trust and friendship linking Madagascar and the Soviet Union and the two countries' peoples.

The telegrams express mutual confidence that the relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and Madagascar will continue to further develop for the good of the two countries and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

NICARAGUA DISPUTES U.S. VIEW OF MEXICO TALKS

PM031344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Hope of a Serious Approach"]

[Text] Managua, 2 Jul -- Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction has disseminated a statement here in connection with the Nicaraguan-American dialogue which has begun.

It stresses that the Nicaraguan side has made considerable efforts to secure peace and stability in Central America and to end the military, political, and economic aggression unleashed by the United States against the Sandinist people's revolution.

There have been no changes, the document says, in the Reagan administration's aggressive policy. Washington still continues to give financial and military support to the counterrevolutionary Somozista gangs. The U.S. CIA continues its secret operations to destabilize the Sandinist revolutionary process. Nonetheless, the Nicaraguan Government decided that constructive dialogue with the United States was necessary as a means of normalizing bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination. Guided by its peace-loving policy, Nicaragua received U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and consented to hold a first round of Nicaraguan-American talks, which were held in Mexico 25-26 June.

The story being put about by the U.S. side that "progress" was achieved in the first round of the dialogue is false. Its aim is obvious: While continuing its aggressive course vis-a-vis Nicaragua the Reagan administration is striving to convince the U.S. electorate on the eve of the elections of the "success" of its "peacemaking efforts."

The Nicaraguan Government, the statement stresses, expects the U.S. side to display a serious approach to the dialogue and end aggressive acts against Nicaragua's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the general staff of the Sandinist People's Army, has spoken here. He reported that another mine planted by CIA agents exploded 30 June in the waters of the Nicaraguan port of Sandino on the Pacific coast. Fortunately there were no casualties from the explosion.

The mining of Nicaraguan ports and the new explosion in the port, he stressed, exposes the hypocrisy of the Reagan administration's peace-loving rhetoric. For the explosion in the port of Sandino occurred literally a few days after the first round of the Nicaraguan-American dialogue in Mexico.

ANIKIN NOTES CIA TACTICS, FAILURE IN NICARAGUA

LD021436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. dirty war against Nicaragua is building up. This is the subject of a political note by commentator Viktor Anikin. The author is at the microphone:

Feign illness and don't do to work, but if you have gone to work throw sand in the engines or other plant. In this way you will help to overthrow the Marxist regime in your country.

What is this, you ask, the ravings of an anticommunist maniac in some cheap Hollywood movie? Nothing of the kind. This is a text, with vivid illustrations, from the instructions for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries published at the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Langley.

The instructions are pompously entitled "Textbook for Freedom-Fighters" and contain no less than 38 recipes for riling the Nicaraguan Sandinist leadership. It has been learned that this nasty little book is for distribution in Nicaraguan by mercenaries of the CIA and in the counterrevolutionary organisation Democratic Forces of Nicaragua operating from Honduran territory.

Yes, evidently things are going pretty badly for the enemies of the Sandinist revolution if they have stooped to such unsavory methods. And indeed it turns out that every means has been used to stifle people's power in Nicaragua. From north and south Nicaragua is being attacked by 12,000 counterrevolutionaries which were housed, clothed, and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Lest they lose their fighting spirit, Washington directs via direct and clandestine channels tens of millions of dollars for the needs of the counterrevolution.

Washington also tries to frighten the Nicaraguan people by rattling its own weapons. On the territory of neighboring Honduras military maneuvres are held almost constantly with the participation of major contingents of American troops. The other day Washington announced that in August fresh games are to be held, whose aim, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, is to warn Nicaragua of the United States' intention to maintain its military presence in the region.

In an attempt to turn the Nicaraguans away from the road they have chosen, Washington has not shrunk from virtual international brigandage, having sanctioned the mining of the approaches to Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents. Nor have such dirty acts of subversion as attempts on the lives of leaders of the Sandinist revolution, and antigovernment conspiracies been forgotten.

The Reagan administration has evidently not recognized the fact that the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans are full of determination to defend the gains of the people's power which delivered them from Somoza's tyranny. There is no other way to explain Washington's pitiful attempts to overthrow it with the aid of sand thrown into engines and feigned flu.

PUERTO RICAN CITED ON CIA ARMS SHIPMENTS

LD050844 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Havana, July 5 TASS -- The ship Freedom, now at anchor in the port of Puerto Rico with seventeen containers of dynamite on board, is carrying out an assignment of the CIA, said Carlos Gallisa, general secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, at a press conference in San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico.

He said that according to available information, the ship is soon to take its deadly cargo to Costa Rica for transmission to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries based in Costa Rican territory. Carlos Gallisa said the CIA is using ever more widely Puerto Rican territory as a transshipment base for supplying arms and ammunition to its mercenaries fighting against the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY HITS GUATEMALAN POLICY

LD042021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] We have recently been speaking quite often about the situation in Guatemala, with its semifascist dictator's regime, fully supported by the United States.

The election farce to the so called Constitutional Assembly has just taken place there. Meanwhile, the international public has just held a day of solidarity with the long-suffering people of this small Latin American country.

Statements made on this subject by an American specialist, the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, were made public today. Describing the Reagan government's policy in Central America as dangerous and short-sighted, the former ambassador called upon public organizations in the United States to actively join the struggle against this adventurist, as he called it, policy.

He reports that during the years of the rule of the pro-American dictatorship in Guatemala, 110,000 people were shot and tortured there. Tens of thousands disappeared without trace. About 1.1 million Guatemalans were forced to leave their country due to brutal repressions on the part of the authorities.

There are more than 100,000 refugees from Guatemala in Mexico at present. The Mexican authorities are making efforts, for their part, to ease the losses of these people.

U.S.-TRAINED UNIT CARRIED OUT SILES KIDNAPPING

LD032233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1640 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor (Surguchev)]

[Text] Investigations into the circumstances of the kidnapping of Bolivian President Hernano Siles Zuazo are revealing new details which bear witness to the interference from outside these drama-laden events. Over to my colleague, commentator Viktor Anikin:

[Anikin] At present, no one doubts any longer that the kidnapping of the Bolivian president was to have been a prologue to yet another state taking over, according to the plans of the plotters. Recently the activities of the forces who are against the Democratic National Unity government-bloc have been sharply activated. What comprises these forces? Well, first of all, they are circles of army and police officers whose positions were undermined as a result of the democratic process initiated at the end of 1982. Second, they are the political opposition which includes the parties of the right, headed by the nationalist democratic movement.

As the history of Bolivia shows -- and it counts some 200 coups in its 159 years of independence -- the main perpetrators of coups have always been the military. Nor has the attempt that has taken place in the last few days to provoke yet another putsch turned out to be an exception.

The operation to seize President Siles Zuazo was headed and carried out by officers of the special Army Leopard subunit. What sort of unit is this? The answer to this question -- and it is a very curious one -- is supplied by the U.S. agency UPI. It turns out that Leopard is an elite army formation created and trained by U.S. advisors for the struggle against the illegal drug trade, which blossomed under the leadership of the last military dictator, General Garcia Meza.

However, the latest events in Bolivia have shown that the U.S. instructors were preparing Leopard for something besides this mission. According to the testimony of the same UPI agency, some 70 military personnel took part in the kidnapping of Hernano Siles Zuazo. They were from the Leopard subunit and have now been arrested. How did the government of Siles Zuazo fail to oblige the United States? There are more than sufficient reasons for Washington's displeasure with his policy: the progressive transformations taking place in Bolivia; the revolt of his government against the dominance of the International Monetary Fund which was expressed in a delay of its foreign debt; and Bolivia's refusal to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The United States, of course, immediately tried to disown its participation in the plot against the civilian government in Bolivia. President Reagan himself, in a telegram sent to La Paz, condemned the kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo. But facts are a very stubborn thing, and they bear witness to the fact that behind the provocation committed in the Bolivian capital looms the shadow of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which under the Reagan administration has become the main weapon of U.S. imperialism in conducting a policy of state terrorism.

In recent times, in Latin America alone, the U.S. cloak-and-dagger knights have conducted several large-scale acts of international marauding. In October of last year Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, was killed by CIA agents and at the same time the path was cleared for an armed intervention by the United States against Grenada. In March of this year, with the knowledge of the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency carried out a piratic operation in mining the approaches to the seaports of Nicaragua. As a result, more than 10 foreign and Nicaraguan vessels have been blown up on the mines placed by the so-called quiet Americans. It was also they who organized the attempt on the life of Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, as well as of plots uncovered and defused by the security forces of the Sandinist revolution.

By interfering secretly and openly in the internal affairs of sovereign states, U.S. imperialism is striving to saddle them with its system. The events in Bolivia also point to this.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES KREMLIN AWARDS CEREMONY

LD041105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Presentation of the Motherland's High Awards"]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 4 July, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the supreme awards of the Soviet Union to distinguished workers and party and state figures.

Valentina Nikolayevna Golubyeva, a weaver at the Ivanovo worsted combine, and Viktor Fadeyevich Sokolov, electric locomotive operator at the Moscow Sortirovochnaya Depot, have been honored with Orders of Lenin and second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; Drygin, first secretary of the Vologda Obkom; and Karlov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry, have been awarded Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's Speech

Dear Comrades! Here in the Kremlin today we cordially greet a group of comrades who are well-known in our country and party. I have the pleasant task of presenting to them the homeland's lofty awards. Among those to whom these awards will be presented today are remarkable representatives of our working class and prominent and merited workers of the party and state.

On this day, which will probably be an unforgettable one in your lives, I would like, dear comrades, to address words of gratitude and respect to you. The presentation of a state award, and the highest award at that, is an event of immense significance for a Soviet person. It is the highest degree of recognition for his services to the socialist motherland, and the people pay due tribute to those to whom such an award is given. We all know that in every case, there stands behind such an award immense selfless labor and innovation, personal courage, and the complete giving of oneself. The honor and glory with which such labor is signified is possible only in socialist society. It expresses its very essence as a society of people of labor. At the same time, the awards of the motherland impose great obligations. They oblige one to justify the country's lofty appraisal and trust, not to discredit the honor that has been given, but to reinforce it continually with new and glorious deeds for the good of the people. I am confident that you, comrades, will accept your awards with precisely such feelings.

The entire country knows the name of Golubyeva, Valentina Nikolayevna, textile worker at the Ivanovo Lenin Worsted Combine. She is a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a Hero of Socialist Labor. A graduate of vocational and technical college, educated in a strong labor collective, Valentina Nikolayevna is a true master of her work. For many years she has achieved outstanding labor successes.

Developing the traditon of textile workers operating many machines to a high level of professional mastery, creative assimilation of equipment and production technology, Valentina Nikolayevna Golubyeva has achieved the highest labor productivity among workers in the industry. Since the beginning of the eleventh 5-year period, she has fulfilled 19 personal annual targets. Her labor heroism is rightly crowned with the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

Viktor Fadeyevich Sokolov, Hero of Socialist Labor and electric locomotive driver, is known to the country as a front-ranking innovator and initiator who drives heavy trains. A pupil of the celebrated Moscow Sortirovochnaya depot labor collective, twice awarded orders, Communist Sokolov has completed the tasks of the eleventh 5-year period ahead of schedule.

Together with his collective, with all workers, engineering and technical workers and white-collar workers of the capital's railway, he initiated the speeded up transportation of freight by means of increasing the weight and length of trains. This initiative is widely used in the country today. The Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Star are a lofty and worthy assessment of the selfless labor of Viktor Fadeyevich Sokolov.

Honoring today the glorious representatives of the Soviet working class, I would like to stress that their labor feats, their enthusiasm, and their truly creative zeal are a notable model for emulation.

There are 1 and 1/2 years remaining of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the last stage there remains much to be done, much to catch up with, and additional effort must be made here and there. The example of the right-flank men of the 5-Year Plan and of the remarkable front-rankers and innovators of production must play an inestimable role here.

The award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade Shcherbina, Boris Yevdokimovich, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, marks his great services in the construction of oil and gas industry enterprises. He gave much strength and and labor to the mastering of the country's natural riches, and above all, the west Siberian oil and gas complex, as first secretary of the Tyumen Obkom and later as head of a major construction ministry. Under his direction, the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was carried out, incidentally, opening a road for Siberian gas to Western Europe.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor is awarded to Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov. He has 40 years of intense party and state activity behind him. For the past 10 years, Comrade Shkolnikov has headed the USSR People's Control Committee. With his inherent energy, he has worked for intensification of control over fulfillment of party directives and Soviet laws.

People's control is a reliable weapon in the struggle against shortcomings and against all that hinders our forward progress. Its strength must be used still better in order to strengthen discipline, organization, and order in each sector. That is our wish for Aleksey Mikhaylovich on this solemn day.

The Gold Star of a Hero of Socialist Labor is presented today to Comrade Drygin, Anatoliy Semenovich, who has walked the great and glorious path of a serviceman and a party, administrative, and economic worker. For 23 years, Anatoliy Semenovich has been at the head of the Vologda Obkom. Significant production potential has been created in the oblast both in industry and agriculture. The task is to use it more fully and efficiently and to make a decisive turn toward intensive growth factors in all branches of the economy.

For his great services to the Communist Party and to the Soviet state, the title Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred upon Vladimir Aleksyevich Karlov.

For more than 40 years he has been involved in party work. Today he heads the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry at the CPSU Central Committee and labors selflessly, giving much strength and energy to the development of the country's agro-industrial complex and to implementation of the Food Program.

With all my heart I congratulate you, dear comrades, on your high awards. I wish you good health, happiness, and new creative successes.

Those who received the awards cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government as well as Comrade Chernenko for the high evaluation of their labor. They gave assurances that in the future, too, they will faithfully serve the socialist fatherland, giving all their strength, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the decisions of the February and April Plenums of the party Central Committee and that they will mark their preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor successes.

In their speeches, those who were presented with the highest awards of the homeland stressed that the speeches and statements of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko have invaluable significance in mobilizing the creative energy of Communists and all working people of our country. The clauses and conclusions contained in them arm the Soviet people with a clear understanding of the immediate and long term tasks in perfecting developed socialism.

The speeches were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause.

Also present at the award presentation were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Bogolyubov, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Mentshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Pribytkov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TV Shows Chernenko

LD041636 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 4 July, in the Vremya newscast, carries an 18-minute videoreport on the presentation of awards by Chernenko to distinguished workers and party and state figures. The video begins with Chernenko seen walking steadily into an ornate room and gesturing to the awardees seen taking their seats. Chernenko is then seen standing behind a table, with Kuznetsov and Menteshashvili standing a few paces behind him, one on each side.

Chernenko then picks up his glasses and speech notes from the table, puts on his glasses, and begins reading his speech. Chernenko is then seen presenting the awards to the recipients in turn, holding the award in his left hand and shaking hands with each recipient, who makes a short speech of thanks. Chernenko remains standing throughout the ceremony with his hands at his sides while the recipients are speaking.

Chernenko appears to have no difficulty in walking, standing throughout the ceremony, or in using either hand. During his speech, he holds his notes in his left hand about 18 inches from his face, and uses his right hand to put completed sheets back on the table. While the recipients are speaking, he can be seen to shuffle his feet now and then, but appears to be in no discomfort. He adopts his normal stiff pose when standing, hands at sides.

MORE ON RYZHKOV SPEECH AT ECONOMY ACADEMY

PM031520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Valediction": "Graduation of Students of the USSR Council of Ministers National Economy Academy"]

[Text] The transition of social production to the intensive path of development depends largely on the improvement of management and the economic machinery. Only politically mature and competent people possessing initiative and a creative approach to their work can provide effective management of modern production. These are the qualities which the USSR Council of Ministers National Economy Academy is called upon to nurture among its students. A ceremonial meeting devoted to the latest, fifth graduation of its students was held in Moscow 29 June.

The presidium consisted of N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.I. Pimenov and S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; scientists; and representatives of the capital's public.

An honory presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

N.I. Ryzhkov addressed those assembled. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers he warmly congratulated the graduates on successfully completing the Academy course and thanked the professors and lecturers for their great, creative contributions to the training of top-level leadership cadres.

It is a great pleasure, the speaker said, to fulfill Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and convey greetings and good wishes to the Academy's entire collective, and especially to those who are leaving it to turn the knowledge they have acquired into concrete deeds for the sake of the socialist motherland's prosperity.

The period in which yesterday's students are returning to practical work is distinguished by the growing influence of the ideas and decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the multifaceted life of our society, N.I. Ryzhkov went on to note. As always, the party's attention is focused on the concern for developing the country's economy -- the material base and foundation of all social transformations. We are fully justified in saying that in the brief period since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, thanks to the will and energy of Communists and all Soviet people, substantial results have been achieved in the overall strengthening of organization, order, and socialist discipline, the achivement of high economic indicators, and the growth of production efficiency. The entire package of measures adopted by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government recently have given greater dynamism to the Soviet economy.

None of these results could have been achieved had it not been for the Soviet people's full support for the measures planned by the party or had these measures not corresponded with their inner convictions, their will, and their aspirations. This universal desire for specific actions and results must be constantly borne in mind by those who today are returning to the national economy, and they must use it in their practical activity, thus helping to reveal even more fully the people's initiative.

While positively assessing the achievements, the party feels that what has been done is only the beginning of a great deal of work. Our task is to consolidate within the briefest possible period all that is good, stabilize the trend toward improved economic indicators, and eliminate the existing bottlenecks.

Much, very much, in the implementation of these goals, depends on our economic cadres; on their knowledge, experience, and ability to find optimal solutions and organize precise and harmonious work.

The expansion of the economy's scale, the growing complexity of economic relations, and the ambitious tasks connected with the implementation of such long-term programs as the Food and Energy Programs, the development of the non-Chernozem region, the opening up of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, and the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services for the population, which is currently being elaborated, make increasingly high demands on the training and education standards of economic leaders.

When they founded the National Economy Academy as the forge for top-level management cadres, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government proceeded from the idea that its purpose was to train leading workers meeting the high, present-day requirements and capable of implementing the party's instructions for a resolute transition to intensive factors of economic growth and an upsurge in the efficiency and quality of all work.

Since then, the CPSU Central Committee has constantly kept the academy in its field of vision. The academy's graduates must be real organizers of production and national economic management, combine an analytical approach with professional competence and socialist enterprise, and practice in life the Leninist style of political, organizational, and economic work. The party Central Committee expects that the academy's collective will strive persistently to raise the standard of its entire tuitional, scientific, methodological, and educational activity.

Ahead of us lies strenuous work aimed at successfully completing the current 5-year plan and improving the economic machinery. Ahead lies the period of immediate preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is due to adopt a new edition of the party program and basic guidelines for long-term economic and social development. Enriched with knowledge and on the basis of your management experience, you must participate actively in elaborating the draft of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

N.I. Ryzhkov spoke in detail on questions of the further improvement of the tuition process and scientific research in the Academy and the intensification of its role as the methodological center of the entire system for improving the qualifications of leading cadres in the country's national economy.

In conclusion, the CPSU Central Committee secretary expressed confidence that the Academy's alumni will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks concerning the motherland's economic and social development and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

On behalf of the Academy's collective, the meeting was addressed by First Deputy Dean P.A. Skipetrov and students S.F. Bezhan and S.I. Novotnyy.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

KUNAYEV VISITS ALMA-ATA CANAL CONSTRUCTION SITE

LD041826 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The construction of a 130-km section of the Greek Alma-Ata canal has been completed a year ahead of schedule. Farms in Chilikskiy, Enbekshi-Kazakhskiy, and Talgarskiy Rayons in Alma-Ata Oblast are receiving life-giving moisture.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, today visited the construction site of the canal.

MARCHUK ATTENDS MEETING MARKING INVENTORS DAY

PM021016 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Innovators' Holiday"]

[Text] The accelerated development of scientific and technical progress is inextricably linked with the inventors and rationalizers movement launched in the country. On 28 June, on the eve of Inventor's and Rationalizer's Day, a ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow to mark this event.

In the presidium were G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; I.S. Nayashkov, chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Ye. Z. Razumov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; V.L. Savakov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine-Building Department; Academician A. Yu. Ishlenskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies; and representatives of ministries, scientists, and leading production workers. Yu. I. Tyurin, chairman of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers Central Council, delivered a report.

KGB COLONEL DIES 'IN EXECUTION OF HIS DUTIES'

PM041144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed announcement of death of KGB Colonel Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev]

[Text] His combat friends and comrades announce with deep grief that Colonel Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev, a Great Patriotic War veteran, member of the CPSU since 1944, honored state security official, and USSR State Prize winner, has died in his 60th year in the execution of his official duties and express their condolences to the deceased's family and friends.

IDEOPOLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR IN VLADIVOSTOK

LD031218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Questions of improving ideological and political educational work are the main topics of a zonal seminar and conference of ideological cadres that opened today in Vladivostok. Party workers and representatives of the mass media, scientific institutions, and the political bodies of the Soviet Army and Navy are taking part in the seminar.

Comrade Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, delivered a report on the urgent tasks of ideological work in contemporary conditions. Comrade Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime Kraykom, told of experience in improving political-educational work in the kray's party organizations. Particular attention was devoted to issues of patriotic and internationalist education of working people and the formation in Soviet people of class irreconcilability with bourgeois ideology.

RSFSR FEED PROCUREMENT PERFORMANCE VIEWED

PM041322 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Yu. Govorukhin "Agricultural Review": "Harvest Time in the Meadows"]

[Text] Feed procurement -- the lengthiest, hardest, and hottest seasonal work -- is under way on farms in the RSFSR. More than 43,000 teams and links are harvesting grasses, laying in hay, haylage, and silage, and making green briquettes and granules Tens of thousands of combined units, machines, and mechanical devices are at work. Competing for the successful implementation of plans and pledges, rural workers are endeavoring to lay in a reliable feed reserve and ensure that the public sector herd is well fed during the winter. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moscow Oblast, for instance, people have learned to swiftly switch -- depending on the weather -- between laying in hay and procuring haylage, silage, or vitamin-rich grass meal. Drying units and active ventilation installations are in use around-the-clock here. As a result, one-fourth of the planned quantity of feeds has already been laid in.

The nonregulated system of labor organization and remuneration holds great advantages for accelerating the pace of haymaking and enhancing the quality of the procured feeds There are now more than 21,000 such nonregulated teams and links on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR. They have been allocated 44 percent of the feed crop land.

On the other hand, in Kalinin, Yaroslavl, and Tyumen Oblasts and the Karelian ASSR only 4-6 percent of feed procurement detachments, teams, and links are operating on the contract method. In many of them, material and moral incentives to improve the quality of the feed products are not provided. Therefore, it is not surprising that th pace of the green harvest is extremely slow and that considerably less grass than envisaged by the June target has been cut and procured from the first mowing.

The ways of strengthening the feed base on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been defined clearly enough. Feed production everywhere is being transformed into a specialized sphere and becoming an independent sector. All the preconditions to ensure a reliable feed base are being created. Increased production of hay, haylage, and vitamin-rich grass meal enables us to reduce the overall consumption of grain in livestock raising. Bearing in mind the importance of this task, many rayon agro-industrial associations have organized interfarm harvesting-and-transport detachments that are well equipped and staffed with the best machine operators released for this purpose by pace-setting farms.

The long-term development of feed production demands a major consolidation of its material and technical base and the widespread introduction of progressive techniques in the sector. Unfortunately, as yet only an insignificant quantity of hay is being compressed, very little of it is produced by the active ventilation method, and chemical preservatives are not used enough. Many farm specialists and leaders had the opportunity to study progressive methods at seminars organized by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture on the Lenin and Zarya Kolkhozes in Kaluga Oblast's Zhukovskiy Rayon. Feed crop rotation has been mastered there and a range of highly productive harvesting machines is being used. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are learning from this experience However, certain farm leaders and specialists who attended the seminar are in no hurry to apply the leading experience.

The situation in hay procurement is bad in Novgorod Oblast, although opportunities fo procurement exist everywhere.

Active ventilation installations to complete the drying of green matter are in operation on only a few farms. In a whole series of rayons, the productivity of units for the preparation of vitamin-rich meal is low. Almost one-third of these units are idling in Ivanovo Oblast. Not all farms in Kirov and Gorkiy Oblasts have bothered to organize hay-drying by active ventilation and, as a result, a substantial number of installations have not been overhauled.

Many farms have the potential to markedly increase feed reserves, provided more attention is paid to irrigated land. In the RSFSR, feed crops occupy 3,023,000 hectares of irrigated lands, of which perennial grasses occupy 878,000 hectares. Irrigation is being placed on an industrial footing, and specialized "Poliv" associations have been formed. They have been allocated land and machinery and have reliable repair facilities at their disposal. However, on a number of farms, returns from irrigated land remain low.

And yet there are many examples of a highly intensive utilization of irrigated feed expanses. In the Altay, for instance, 60 kolkhozes and sovkhozes are growing preset feed crop harvest on irrigated land for the first time this year. Irrigated land totals almost 100,000 hectares in the kray. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Slavgorodskiy Rayon, one of the most arid zones of the Kulunda Steppe, have particularly distinguished themselves. Leading farms harvest up to 90-100 quintals of perennial grass hay from irrigated land.

Another key question is feed storage. It is possible to grow an excellent crop, to procure enough hay, haylage, and silage and still leave livestock on meager rations if care is not taken to preserve the feeds. In Volgograd, Kirov, and Kurgan Oblasts, for instance, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are provided with less than 50 percent of bulk storage facilities for silage and haylage, and there are virtually no storage facilities for hay. There are few such facilities in Lipetsk, Tambov, Kuybyshev, and Saratov Oblasts. This results in great losses of feed and a deterioration in its quality.

RSFSR farmers are faced with carrying out the first mowing of natural and sown grasses for hay, haylage, green feed, silage, and grass meal on 40,334,000 hectares. A most important task for all the participants in the green harvest is to gather this wealth without losses and to augment it through additional harvests.

COSMOS 1581 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD040720 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos 1581, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installe scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 50 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 40,165 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 614 km; inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has on board: a radio system for the accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radio-elemetric system for transmitting back to earth data about the operation of instruments and research equipment.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS -- The dish-shaped antennae of our country's first international maritime satellite communications station near Odessa have been made operational. One of them is directed towards the Indian Ocean, and the other towards the Atlantic Ocean. Tests in use have begun, during which sessions of telegraph and telephone communications are to be held with ships of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet using the Intelsat V and Marecs-A satellites of the International Maritime Satellite Organization Inmarsat. It was possible to hold prolonged conversations with the ships Kazakhstan, Khudozhnik Kustodiyev, Smolnyy, Aleksandr Pushkin and others via the Odessa-space-ocean radio bridge. Although this is still in the training stage, several practical tasks have been solved connected with the organization of freight and safety at sea. Specialists at the station have linked the Black Sea gas turbine vessel Kapitan Smirnov and the Baltic MV Primorsk, which at the time were in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. In all instances, good audibility was achieved, with unimpaired passage of the signals. [Moscow International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 2 Jul 84 LD]